THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The 'Taking-Over' of the Foreign Schools

The Manchurian Tiger's New Role

By Charles Dailey

A Newcomer's Impressions

By F. P. Frazier

Was China 'Saved' by the Correspondents?

By J. B. P.

Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLI No. 5.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

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When tobaccos are good enough to speak for themselves

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THAT'S the one way to give men what they want in a cigarette—natural tobacco taste. Each type of tobacco should contribute — one its spicy tang, one its rich aroma, one its mellow "body," one its mild sweetness; and if the quality is right and the blend is right, that's all there is to it.

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But to create a blend that combines fullness with mildness; that removes heaviness while retaining "character"; that makes a cigarette that is smooth and mild yet "satisfying"—to do all this is *not* easy, far from it.

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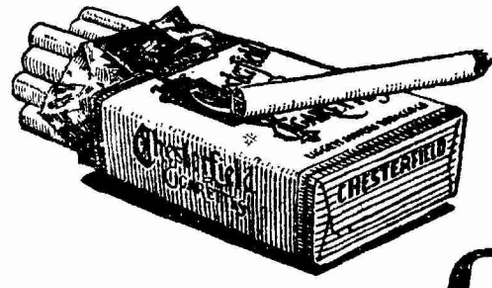

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China	Straits Settlements	Syria
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Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

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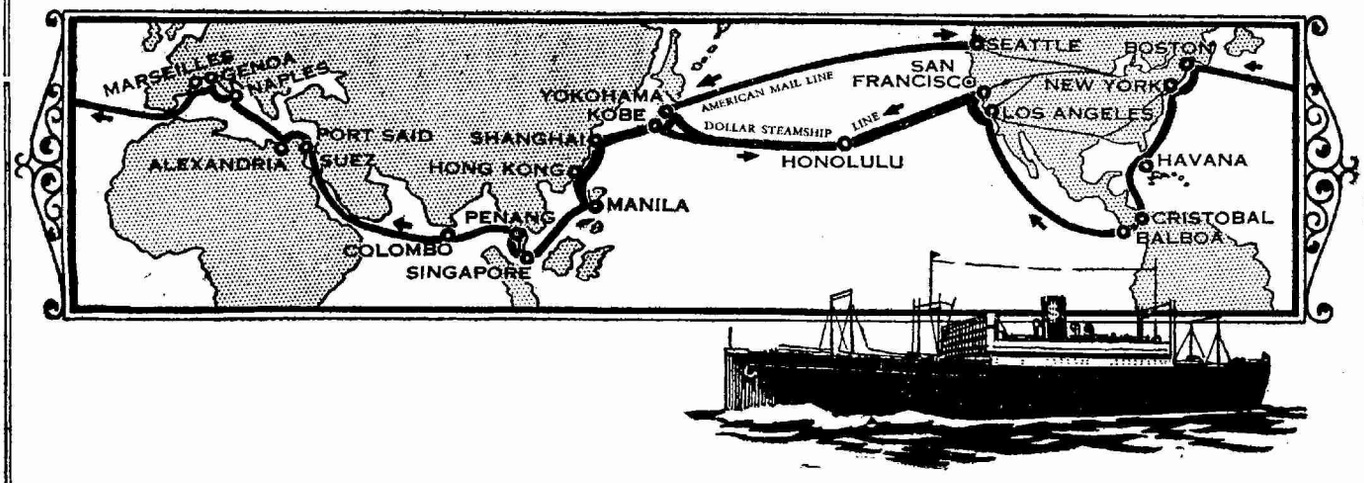

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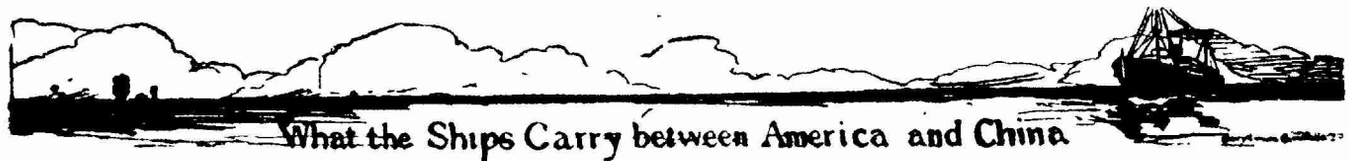

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.49 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

May 26.

from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain...	Pls.	369
Bacon and Hams	,,	19
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	526
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Paper, Unclassed	,,	91
Potatoes	,,	23
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	8
Cigarettes	Mille	40,000

CHATTANOOGA CITY

May 26.

from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain ..	Pls.	3,550
Cotton, Raw Bls. 1,000	,,	3,638
Paper, Coated.....	,,	465
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,661
,, Stalk	,,	529

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

May 26.

To San Francisco.

Oranges, Fresh	Pls.	54

From Manila.

Buntal Fibre	,,	4
Mangoes Fresh	,,	15
Rope	,,	242
Cigars	Mille	345
Cigarettes	,,	753
Treasure:		
Dollars, Silver ..	Hk. Tls.	68 000
Silver Sycee....	,,	11,000

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.60
Tea, Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	248
Tea, Green:		
Other Kinds, Shanghai	,,	7
Brassware	,,	42
Chinaware	,,	12
Egg Whole, Dried....	,,	23
Feathers, Duck	,,	24
,, Goose	,,	29
Oil, Wood	,,	629
Woodware	,,	7
Carpets	Pcs.	22

To Los Angeles.

Brassware	Pls.	10
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	252
Oil, Wood.....	,,	465

To Papeete.

Cigarettes	,,	27

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	23

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Shanghai....Bls. 12	Pls.	12,25

To Philadelphia.

Brassware.....	,,	25
Chinaware,.....	,,	5
Wool, Sheep's	,,	111

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Dupion: Shanghai....Bls. 5	,,	4.93
Antimony Regulus ..	,,	1,260
Brassware.....	,,	61
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	410
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	701
Feathers, Goose	,,	39
Hair, Human.....	,,	25
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	389
Woodware	,,	12
Wool Sheep's.....	,,	198
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	Pcs.	2,350
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	10,000
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	2,000
Hats, Rush.....	,,	127,100

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	117

ATAGO MARU May 28.

To Philadelphia.

Cotton, Waste.....	Pls.	102
Wool, Sheep	,,	41

To San Francisco.

Cotton Rags	,,	1,578
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	105
,, Yolk, Dried....	,,	84

To New Orleans.

Bags, Gunny Waste ..	,,	172

To New York.

Silk, Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai ... Bls. 19	Pls.	57 27
Tea, Black, Kinds, other Kiukiang	,,	150
Tea, Black, Dust, Kiukiang	,,	5
Bristles, Assorted	,,	187
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	51
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	168
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	25
Nutgalls, Plum-shape..	,,	182
Wolfram Ore (Tungsten)	,,	840
Seed, Seasmum	,,	840
Wool, Sheep	,,	659
Carpets, Woollen	Pcs.	48
Skins, Badger, Untanned	,,	1,000
,, Mole, Untanned	,,	4 543
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	10,000
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	630
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	4,207
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	13 710

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai....Bls. 26	Pls.	83.56

POLERIC, May 31.

from U. S. A.

Steel Sheets	Pls.	670
,, Wire Defective ..	,,	338
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,805
Tobacco, Prepared, ..	,,	2
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls.		899,120
Caps	,,	28
Cigarettes	Mille	59,800

PRESIDENT MONROE,

June 2.

To Boston.

Silk, Waste .. Bls. 6	Pls.	20,42
Egg Yolk, Moist....	,,	454
Hides, Cow	,,	432
Nutgalls.....	,,	420
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	250

To Chicago.

Soapstoneware	,,	41

To New York.

Antimony Regulus....	,,	2,559
,, Oxide	,,	71
Bristles	,,	754
Chinaware	,,	125
Hides, Cow	,,	384
Hair, Cow	Pls.	202
Egg Melange, Frozen..	,,	168
,, Yolk, Frozen ..	,,	957
Feathers, Duck	,,	32
Hair, Human.....	,,	123
Intestines, Pigs	,,	79
Nutgalls	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	2,913
Wool, Sheep	,,	422
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	127
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		5,621

WEST HOLBROOK, June 3.

From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	132
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	168
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn .....Sup ft.		83,853

SLLKSWORTH, June 3.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 10,500	Pls.	31,995

EMPRESS OF CANADA,

June 3.

To Chicago.

Brassware.....	Pls.	14

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	62

To Detroit.

Tea, Siftings, other Ports	,,	619

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow Hankow Bls. 13	,,	12.14
Yellow other Ports Bls. 2	Pls.	2.26
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 30.....	,,	31.09
Silk, Piece Goods ...	,,	3.89
,, Pongees, Honan..	,,	50 00
Skins, Fox, Untanned	Pcs.	347
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	1,150
,, Kid, Untanned	,,	2,450
,, Marmot, ,,	,,	7,750
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	32,000
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	6,400

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pls.	40

RHINE MARU, June 7.

To San Francisco.

Cotton Rags	Pls.	1,673
Flourspar	,,	1,680

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market, and prices are nearly the same as those of last week; fluctuations on the whole originated with conditions in the local market and from manipulative causes, therefore, their relation to the general situation is unimportant. The speculative element seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and are assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, as we still see no precipitate decline likely to occur at the present time, though in taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of strong markets to secure accrued profits with the view of replacing purchases in easier markets.

Yarn:—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market during the interval continued steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come having in view the fact of the interior marts being bare of stocks which indicates an improved demand sooner or later coupled with a fair restriction in spindleage during the summer months in the local Mills both foreign and Chinese.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.11
American-Middling last reported	9.15

Tone of Market, *Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	16.85 Spot.
	16.59 July.
	16.95 Oct.
	17.20 Dec.
	17.23 Jan.,
	17.44 Mar.

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	295
Fine Oomra, July.....	327
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	336

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	34.40
Shanghai, Spot.....	34.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	34.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	35.25
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf .	32.50

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12.40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	,,	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	,,	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
			*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp R	Local
		*	*	*	*			
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15		22.45	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35

Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

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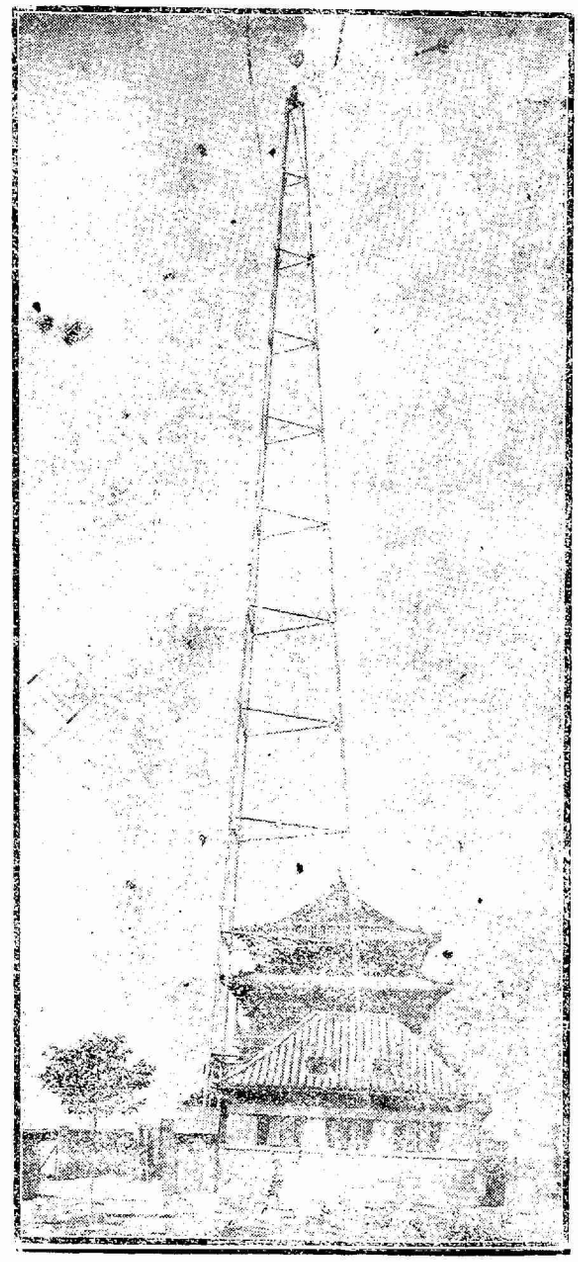

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Formerly Millard's Review

中華民國特准掛號認爲新聞紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLI — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927 — NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE 'TAKING-OVER' OF THE FOREIGN SCHOOLS

LIBERAL minded missionary educators in China have long realized that the status of missionary educational institutions in China must be changed in the direction of partial or complete Chinese control, that is, from the standpoint of management. But their efforts in this direction have been handicapped in two directions: First, the reactionaries among the missionaries themselves who have opposed any concessions to the Chinese; and second, the radicals among the Chinese who have been working in the direction of outright confiscation of mission school properties. The result has been extreme confusion and the muddling of a situation which requires clear thinking. The missionary who opposes any change in the status of his work is just as bad as the Chinese radical who would confiscate valuable mission property simply because he happens to have the power in his hands due to the evacuation of the foreign missionaries. It is obvious that the American Government will not make war on China for the recovery of control of mission property which has been taken over by the Chinese in the interior of China, but on the other hand China will not gain by confiscating the properties. It will simply mean the permanent withdrawal of American educational effort from China, something which China cannot well afford to lose, particularly at present when China has little or no funds and few well-qualified teachers for regular educational work. There should be a basis for compromise somewhere, and the most encouraging phase of the situation is that many of the leading American missionary educators are trying to find that point through negotiation. Missionaries have known, or should have known, what was coming in respect to educational autonomy in China and should have taken steps to meet the situation, but they, like many foreign business men in China, did nothing until the storm broke and then it was too late.

IN MANY ways the missionaries have been handicapped through actual control being lodged in home boards which were cumbersome to move. A further source of complication has been the fight between the modernists and fundamentalists, or as many American editors have put it, the "Adam-gorilla question", which is being fought out here as well as at home. We cannot see where anyone gains, Americans or Chinese, when an institution such as St. John's University to which so many of China's leaders are indebted for their educations, is closed down entirely. Likewise we cannot see where anyone gains when a Chinese educational commissioner such as Mr. Monlin Chiang in Chekiang Pro-

vince, enforces regulations such as the following, which amount to outright confiscation of foreign missionary property:

As the most recent regulation of Chekiang in regard to taking over the educational work under foreign management (regulation 5, section 9) is one of very great importance, it should be carried out at once, for the schools managed by foreigners in various places have mostly been taken over directly by the people since the beginning of the revolution. For instance, in Ningpo and Kinhwa not a few such cases have occurred. These schools should be taken over at once in order to avoid, on the one hand, alienation of educational control which is injurious to the foundation of the country, and on the other hand, the direct taking over the schools by the people which may affect foreign relations. For these reasons the following regulation is adopted:

(1) All education conducted within the province of Chekiang, whether by foreign individuals or by foreign organizations, should be turned over before September 1, 1927, either to the provincial government, or to people of Chinese nationality, or to organizations formed by people of Chinese nationality and recognized by the Chekiang Provincial government, for management.

(2) Foreigners or foreign organizations are at liberty to choose to turn over either to the Chekiang Provincial Government, or to people of Chinese nationality, or to organizations formed by people of Chinese nationality, but there must not be any conditions. Those taking over the management, before so doing, must obtain permission from the provincial government in order that the transaction may be recorded.

(3) Should the foreigner or the foreign organization, in developing the educational institution, have rendered real meritorious services worthy of record, the individual or organization after taking over its management, may erect a memorial at the place where the work is being carried on, and may also petition the provincial government for commendation and laudation.

(4) After turning over the work, the foreign or the foreign organization may still assist in its development by moral and material support, but no foreigner is eligible to hold the office of Trustee or President.

(5) The individual or the organization, immediately after taking over the management of a foreign educational institution, must report to the provincial government for investigation and registration. After registration the institution in question may receive the same treatment as that accorded private schools.

WHEN PROPAGANDA 'BACK FIRES'

ONE OF THE MOST interesting editorial comments from an American newspaper dealing with conditions in China, which has come to our attention, appeared recently in the *Evening Post* of Charleston, South Carolina. The editorial called attention to the fact that one of the chief elements which turned the American people against intervention in China was the showing in American movie-theaters of pictures from Shanghai depicting the activities of the foreign troops in this city. To quote from the editorial, "These pictures bring home to the average American more strikingly than any words could, what it means to a people to have to be policed by the soldiers of other nations and there is no doubt that the sympathies of the majority of movie-goers in America are with the Chinese . . . The news films of what is going on in China today are the best possible propaganda for the anti-foreign campaign of the Chinese nationalists. They must necessarily make those who see them tolerant of anything which anger may drive some of the Chinese to do, for they represent strikingly a state of affairs that no people of any nation could be expected to endure without anger and resentment." The editorial stated that it was not unusual to hear comment on the part of persons attending the movie-theaters in America, which was not very complimentary toward those responsible for foreign policy in respect to China.

THE FOREGOING should be of interest to those who have thought all along that the pictures showing the maneuvers of foreign troops in Shanghai, would tend to create propaganda in support of the foreigners. The reverse apparently is what has happened, for it must be remembered that the moving picture undoubtedly is a near-rival of the press in the creation of public opinion, particularly in the United States where 'everybody goes to the movies.' Many of the 'news-reel' pictures which have been taken in China have been staged with the deliberate idea of exploiting the supremacy of the foreign military equipment over the unarmed Chinese crowd or mob. The effect on public opinion in the United States, if we are to believe the comment of the newspaper referred to above, has been in the opposite direction. This, of course, in not the only case where propaganda sent out from Shanghai has 'back-fired' or in other words has produced an effect, the exact opposite, of what was intended. This was particularly true of a special edition entitled "China in Chaos" which was issued by the *North-China Daily News*, the 'official' British newspaper in Shanghai, several thousand copies of which apparently were mailed to the United States. In several cases which have come to our attention the receipt of this number of the *N. C. D. N.* by newspapers in America has been quickly followed by some 'red-hot' anti-British comment, which has done tremendous harm to Anglo-American relations. In one recent case a prominent American visitor to Shanghai was provided with a copy of this special edition and his comment, following perusal of the publication, would not be fit for reproduction here. Propaganda is a very dangerous weapon which should only be handled by those skilled in its use, for as indicated in the foregoing, it quite often produces an effect diametrically opposed to the desires of the promoters and when handled by the unskilled often proves most damaging to those whom it was intended to benefit.

THE CHINESE COOLIE AS A NATION'S FOUNDATION

THE HARD-WORKING long-suffering Chinese 'coolie' or peasant who makes up the bulk of China's 400,000,000 population, always supplies subject for argument on the part of those who want to continue conditions in China 'as they are' from the standpoint of foreign special rights under the treaties. "How can you expect anything of a nation which is largely composed of illiterate coolies?" "How can you expect us to surrender our 'rights' when more than ninety percent of the Chinese are illiterate coolies?" These are familiar statements which everyone has heard. They are always dragged out to impress the newcomer who has arrived in China for the purpose of 'investigating the situation.' It is true that a large percentage of China's population is illiterate from the standpoint of an ability to write and read the written language, which is not surprising when one considers the difficulties involved in mastering the ideographic characters. Most of China's children, owing to the severe economic conditions under which they live, are too busily engaged in earning a pittance for the family to devote eight or ten years of their lives to study. There is no such thing as general education in China so that it is only the children of the well-to-do who have the facilities for learning to read and write. The natural result is that probably eighty percent, or possibly ninety percent, of the Chinese are illiterate, that is, from the standpoint of an ability to read an ordinary

newspaper. However, every Chinese, regardless of his station in life, knows a few characters, such as shop signs, and symbols representing the things in his immediate surroundings.

BUT WHEN it is stated that the Chinese coolie is 'illiterate' this does not mean that he is in the same class as the illiterate native of the Philippine Islands, the illiterate half-breed Indian peon in Mexico and South America, or the Negro savage in darkest Africa, If we compare the illiterate Chinese coolie with anyone, we might dare to say that he resembles the illiterates of Central Europe or possibly the illiterate whites in some of the backward mountainous sections of the United States. From a general standpoint we would say that the illiterate Chinese peasant is, generally speaking, of a higher order than the illiterate peasant of Russia. We mean by this that while the Chinese coolie is illiterate, he nevertheless has potentialities for development. This has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases where American missionaries have taken the children of members of the lower Chinese classes, or 'masses' as the propagandists would have it, placed them in schools and the results have been eminently successful in the creation of real leaders in Chinese life,' There have been cases where such children have become men and women of extraordinary influence in business, education and politics. Illiteracy in China is largely a problem of economics, for it has been proved that the Chinese child, if provided with the opportunity, responds to training in pretty much the same way as the Northern European or American. After all, it is rather foolish to think that the Asiatic, simply because his skin is yellow instead of white, differs fundamentally from the European who occupies a relatively similar position on the face of the earth. The Japanese, who are closely akin to the Chinese have proved their ability to develop under modern education and the Chinese will respond in a similar way when the opportunity is provided. If further argument is needed, what of the Chinese coolie who was taken abroad as a contract laborer, under conditions little better than slavery, but who has been able to carve out a place for himself n foreign lands—and who has been able to do it purely on merit and ability to adapt himself—because he never had the support of a powerful government in the background to finance him or send gunboats to protect him when he happened to get into trouble. Those who use the argument of the 'illiterate' coolie as grouuds for permanently keeping China in a position of subjection, do so through fear more than for any other reason. They know deep down in their hearts that if the Chinese peasants are given educational facilities which present day Europeans have, that a new world situation is likely to develop which will force certain 'superior' nations to look to their laurels and possibly their defenses.

"ARRANT AND IMPUDENT PROVOCATION"

IT is unfortunate for the British public in the Far East that they are served by newspapers repsenting a privileged class and who are bent on maintaining their privileges regardless of what harm they may do to British interests as a whole. This statement is particularly true of the leading British newspapers in Shanghai and Tientsin. Boiled down to its essence their policy is this: "We represent a privileged class and we want our privileged position continued, regardless of cost. Of course, when it comes to footing the bill we expect the people at home, even though they do not enjoy the same special privileges as we do, to attend to that detail as a patriotic duty." These newspapers have done everything they could to belittle the efforts of their own diplomats to bring about a peaceful solution of the British difficulties in China. One hears a great deal nowadays of American and British co-operation, and while on the whole British interests and American interests in China are on quite a different plane it is surprising how nearly alike the ideas of the people at home in both countries are. Thus we find the *New Statesman*, a seriously minded British journal, making the following comments:

> The events of the last month or two, we are told, have shown what everybody acquainted with China knew all along—that the Chinese are incapable of reasonable behavior, that conciliation is wasted upon them, that force is all they understand. And we are left to infer that the Chinese will not only understand force, but will rather like it, that, in fact, they will lick the boot that kicks them.
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> "Not the Chinese alone, but the foreigners, have changed. China is no longer a happy hunting-ground for imperialistic concession-mongers. Foreign rights are questioned not merely by the Chinese; they are questioned by the foreign nations themselves, for sympathy with the efforts of peoples struggling for independence is deeper and wider than it was. And moral considerations apart, the nations of the West are little disposed to put their hands in their pockets for costly military enterprises at the ends of the earth, whether for merchants or missionaries.
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> One thing is clear—there will be no weakening of the claim for the independence of China.
>
> "That does not mean that we cannot hope for a China in which freedom of trade and security of person and property is allowed to foreigners but it does mean that the foreign traders will have to accept the position of guests and not masters in the Chinese house. All this may be so, it will perhaps be objected; but it is a long way off, and what we have to consider are our present difficulties. Quite so. But will anybody but a fool try to meet a present difficulty without taking account of the future? If the British Government were to adopt the Shanghai plan of blockade, bombardment and "re-occupation," it would be a sorry future indeed for our trade and our prestige; it would leave us without a friend in any class or any party in China, and with precious few anywhere else—save perhaps in Rome. And it would not even bring any momentary gain, unless the satisfaction of a revengeful instinct—called, of course, the "vindication of British honor"—can be counted a gain. In short, the counsels of the Shanghai Diehards and their champions at home are very like the counsels of angry schoolboys. And their propaganda appears to us what the Bolsheviks' behavior appears to the *Daily Mail*—an 'arrant and impudent provocation."

Exports from Shanghai to U. S. A. in May Show Decrease

The difficulties of securing Chinese produce from the interior, with the consequent increase in prices, is at last having its effect on the export of these articles to the United States, as shown by the figures issued by the U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai covering the exports from this port during the month of May. While there has been no decided slump, there has been a general decrease all round compared with the same month last year. The total for the month this year was G. $2,799,200 as against $3,579,839 last year. The drop in silk exports accounts for a decline of more than half a million dollars.

Goat skin shipments register a particularly heavy drop, only $170,454 as against more than half a million dollars last year. On the other hand lambskins show up nicely with almost a quarter million dollars as against some twenty odd thousand dollars last year. The demand for weasel skins seems insatiable, the month's shipments this year being $250,-877, just a trifle more than last year. Wood oil continues to go forward in fair quantities, this year's figures being $171,005 as against $30,148 for the corresponding month last year. All the above figures are in gold.

Was China 'Saved' By The Foreign Newspaper Correspondents?

BY J. B. P.

MR. EDWARD PRICE BELL, well known London correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, in a recent address before some 400 editors who attended 'Journalism Week' at the University of Missouri, stated his belief "that had the statesmen of America and other countries heeded the correspondents' warning of coming trouble there would be no foreign troops in China today. International journalism had long been telling the truth about China and had our statesmen listened there would be constructive work going on in China long before cannon and bayonets were the only recourse."

Few persons will dispute Mr. Bell's statement for a search through the files of the world's leading newspapers over the past decade will show that there has been ample warning regarding the trend of conditions in China as well as warnings regarding the general international situation having a bearing on events in the Far East. Foreign newspaper correspondents in China reported the tense situation which developed between Japan and China during the course of the World War and they kept on reporting the situation week after week and month after month, but governmental officials paid little attention to the warnings until the Chinese boycotters raised such a rumpus that the Powers were forced to heed the signs of trouble and tried at the Washington Conference to do something. But immediately following the Washington Conference the world's statesmen again went to sleep on the Far Eastern situation, thinking that the Washington treaties and resolutions had solved China's troubles for another decade. But the newspaper men in the Far East knew that the voluminous reports of the Washington Conference had not put China to sleep and that conditions in this part of the world were still unsettled. Newspaper men familiar with China knew that the Chinese generally were unsatisfied with the results of the Washington gathering; that they had only accepted its results as the best of a bad bargain, feeling however that a start had been made in the right direction, and hoping that the Powers would then proceed toward the carrying out of the reforms which their statesmen had promised.

But again statesmanship failed. Because one Power, France, delayed ratification of the Washington agreements, all of the other Powers likewise delayed action, partly due to the advice of business interests in the Far East which never had approved of the Washington program. The newspaper men in the Far East knew, however, that a new storm was brewing and that the Chinese people generally were losing confidence in the efficacy of 'negotiation' as a means of accomplishing reform in the relations of China and the West. These facts were reported in the newspapers but statesmen permitted matters to drift until May 30, 1925 when the shooting of Chinese students and laborers on Nanking Road by Shanghai municipal police again started a storm which had its reverberations in Washington, London, Paris, and Moscow. Then statesmanship became very much excited and hurriedly and rather undignifiedly, tried to start the diplomatic wheels in motion which should not have been permitted to stop revolving after the Washington Conference closed in 1922. But it was too late then to catch up with the Chinese procession and since that time the Powers have always been straggling along in the wake of the news, instead of keeping abreast of it. Dr. Hu Shih, known as the leader of the 'literary renaissance' in recent addresses in Shanghai has shown that there is nothing new in the present Nationalist movement in China; that it had its beginnings many years ago and that it extends into all phases of Chinese life. But even yet many of those in control of diplomacy in Western lands, do not realize that anything has happened in China since the Boxer Rebellion or at least since the revolution of 1911. There is, of course, one exception to this general statement—Russia! The Russians, who themselves had just emerged from a revolution which turned their society upside down and put the bottom on top, were in a peculiar position to sense the significance of happenings in China, and were not slow in taking advantage of it.

To refer again to the statement of Mr. Bell pertaining to the work of the foreign correspondents in China, their big contribution has been in the airing of the situation which has enabled the peoples of America, Great Britain, France, Germany and elsewhere to understand the international complications here. The newspapermen, naturally, have not all been on the same side of the various controversial questions involved in the solution of the China problem. A writer in an American magazine recently classified the foreign correspondents under three heads: (1) Correspondents who are interested in presenting only one point of view; (2) Correspondents who are interested in covering all sides and phases and thus presenting a fair picture of the actual situation; (3) Correspondents who make no attempt to cover original sources of news, but who obtain their news from the other correspondents and from the professional propagandists who are always on the job when anything happens in China.

To consider the news situation from the American standpoint, the American newspapers have been better supplied with news about the present crisis in China than at any time in the past. As an example of this some one recently figured up the number of columns on China which appeared in six leading American newspapers, the *Christian Science Monitor, New York Times, Chicago Tribune, Dallas (Tex.) News, Portland Oregonian*, and *Los Angeles Times*, and the space devoted to China amounted to 125 columns between February 1 and March 15, a period of six weeks. For those interested in statistics, it is worth noting that the cable tolls on these messages amounted to more than G.$40,000, which should convey some idea as to the importance which American editors placed upon news from China. Probably the most important element in the reporting of the Chinese revolution from the American standpoint, has been that the American newspapers this time obtained their news from China direct, instead of obtaining it from sources in Europe. At the present time practically every important newspaper in America has its own correspondent in China, so that newspaper readers in the United States are obtaining first-hand information from China. Then in addition there are the press associations such as the *Associated Press, United Press*, and *International News Service*, which serve all the papers. Heretofore,

most of the news from China published in the New York newspapers particularly, was supplied by correspondents in European capitals, particularly London and Paris, and was based upon reports sent from China to the European newspapers by European newspapermen. Now the situation has turned around and many of the leading newspapers in England and on the Continent are obtaining their news from American correspondents in China. The *Chicago Tribune,* for instance syndicates its news from China to ten leading newspapers in England, Scotland and Ireland, to five newspapers in Paris, to the *Ullstein Press Service* in Berlin, Vienna and Paris. The *United Press* also syndicates its news throughout Europe. Many American newspapers still obtain news regarding events in China from European newspapers such as the *London Times, Manchester Guardian* and leading newspapers in Paris and Berlin, but they also have their own direct services so that a proper balance is maintained.

It isn't necessary to refer to specific instances to show the effect of news dispatches from China upon governmental policy in America and Europe, but most persons familiar with the trend of diplomacy particularly following the Nanking incident, realize that it was the newspaper correspondents who were largely responsible for blocking the trend toward intervention. It is no secret that many of the foreign ministers and consuls in China were openly working for intervention, particularly in favor of the British War Office scheme for blockading the Yangtsze Valley and creating a so-called 'neutral' zone several miles wide on each side of that great river, the purpose being to block the Nationalist revolution at the Yangtsze which would have had the effect of splitting China into two parts—and also the possible effect of laying the foundation for another world war. While some of the foreign correspondents supported this scheme in their dispatches, the majority opposed it, knowing full well that it would result in a vast foreign military adventure in China, highly dangerous in character, and probably would have had the effect of throwing all China into the arms of the Bolsheviks. As soon as the facts regarding the scheme became known in America and Europe, newspaper editorial opinion turned against it and naturally governmental policy had to follow, otherwise there would have been political complications at home. Of statesmen abroad, President Coolidge was the first to sense the danger and immediately declared against intervention following the Nanking incident. Chamberlain in England quickly followed and then Briand in France. Since that time foreign policies have tended in the direction of moderation. And that moderation has been the right policy has been amply demonstrated in succeeding events in China where the political trend also has been in the direction of sanity and moderation and against the radical Russian program of communism and chaos. Even the Russians themselves, being realists, have been quick to sense the change, and according to best advices, are also cautioning moderation.

Surtax to Be Added to Export Duties

Yu Fei-peng, director of the Surtax Revenue Department at Shanghai, has promulgated an order from the Nanking Government to impose a surtax on exports commencing July 1. This means that the total export duty will be increased by half. This tax will particularly "hit" America, the greatest buyer of China's principal export, raw silk. The present export duty on silk is ten Haikwan taels per 100 catties, say five gold cents per pound. The present export duties on common exports like wood oil, hides, and wool average about forty Haikwan tael cents per 100 catties (133 lb.) say about 20 gold cents per hundred weight.

Manchurian Tiger's New Role

BY CHARLES DAILEY

SO at last we have it. The Manchurian Tiger, baited in his lair, his own kittens playing fast and loose with him, has lashed his tail in fury, shown his piercing teeth, broken from his den and is ranging far and wide. All that has gone before is merely the play of kittens—the prelude of a mighty ensemble that is to sing the death of Communism, Bolshevism and all the other isms of China except militarism and feudalism. For Chang Tso-lin, autocrat of the Three Eastern Provinces, sometime military dictator of Peking, now has come out as the Primo de Rivera of China. Casting aside Constitution, precedent and custom, he has set himself up only as a power higher even than Emperors. He outclasses Mussolina; he is a Shogun of Shoguns. He commands not only the armies but the government. He is in truth the government. Premiers, Ministers of State, Governors and what not only all are subservive to him. No Czar in Russia ever assumed higher powers. He is responsible to no one and will accept orders from no one.

Momentous events have taken place in North China in the last week, and the stage is set for greater acts in the grim tragedy entitled "China Trying to Find Herself." While the movements have been partly in secret, there has been a great fanfare of trumpets that has drowned the hammering on of armor and the other under-cover developments that are going on. Chang Tso-lin is rising to greater heights as Generalissimo, as the title of Ta Yuan Sui best translates, for it means that he is commander-in-chief of the armies and navies, head of the government and in supreme control of both political and military branches.

At the moment the press rings with his praise, his own bodyguard is taking over the policing of Peking, and all that vast section of China lying south and west of the Yellow river is supposed to be a-tremble. In the North his followers bend the knee even more frequently; he is lauded as the one saviour of China and must of necessity be in the limelight for some days at least as the champion of the warfare upon Bolshevism. What and how soon reaction will set in from the South and from within remains to develop. From the fact that he proposes to act first solely on the defensive it is to be inferred that the programme of the opponents of the Dictatorship can be worked out leisurely—if there is any basis upon which the enemies of militarism and feudalism can agree.

Chang Tso-lin Summons Conference

Following the collapse of the Chihli-Shantung armies, many months in arrears of pay and refusing to fight unless paid, and their retreat behind the Grand Canal in lower Shantung; following the defeat of the Fengtien armies by the Red Spears in central Honan and the entry of the bolshevized troops of Feng Yu-hsiang from the West, thus relieving the Red-Spear-beaten armies of Tang Shen-chi which had come up from Hankow and suffered casualties approximating 45,000—following these disasters Chang Tso-lin summoned a conference in Peking, at the same time forming new lines for the defense of the capital with the troops of Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces which have relieved his own provincial troops.

For nearly a week the conferences were held in the West city of Peking. There were banquets, discussions, games of mah-jong and the like, and out of it all was born the Generalissimo. On Saturday, June 18, Chang Tso-lin formally assumed this office and proceeded to reorganize both the government and the armies on his own lines. He issued a pronunciamento in the form of a circular telegram in which he asserted unqualifiedly that he will continue his fight against Communism as long as breath remains in him. After recalling the sacrifices that were made by the heroes of 1911 to bring the Republic of China into existence he declares as his unqualified view of these sacrifices that any one who tries to endanger the foundation of the nation or threatens the social order or acts in collusion with foreigners with the object of undermining the Republic should be regarded as a public enemy and deserving of death. He would seem to put in one class Borodin, Chang Kai-shih, Hsu Chien, Gallen, Tang Shen-chi and Feng Yu-hsiang. No distinction whatever is made among the factions, since they all have a common objective—the destruction of the militarism of Chang Tso-lin. They almost had succeeded when the Red Spears intervened.

"The Chinese Communists," the circular telegram continues, "have surrendered to Soviet Russia and are preaching Communism among the Chinese. They are willing to sell their own country for a mere song and to Bolshevize the Republic,

Although I am not a capable military man, I could not but take up arms against them, seeing that the glorious people of China were about to be reduced to the position of deer and swine and that the country would fall into the hands of an alien race. Indeed, I could not but fight if I wished to save China and the world from a danger which is more serious and disastrous than the deluge."

After reciting that although he has been in arms against the Communists for more than a year and although he has succeeded in eliminating the Red from Manchuria and the Metropolitan district, the Communists are gaining in the South and now are threatening North China. He admitted the failure of his campaign against them in Anhwei and Honan but asserts that the violence of it was sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of the Communists.

"However, the goal of the Communists is to bring about a world revolution," the pronunciamento goes on. "It therefore follows that to exterminate Communism should be the common enterprise of mankind. Of myself alone I may not be able to bring about the rout of Communism, but all those who have the welfare of the country at heart should cooperate in the common task. I am ready to make friends with those in the country who share my ideals and co-operate with me, although they may have been my foes in the past.

"I am even willing to accept those who are now my enemies provided they can experience a complete change of heart. But there can be no compromise with Communism. I will fight so long as breath remains in me," says the Generalissimo in conclusion, adding that he has no political ambitions and will retire to private life as soon as he has succeeded in his object of "ridding the country of the germs of Communism."

Shantung Men to the Fore

On the Saturday of his acceptance of office as Generalissimo all the shops of Peking hung out the national flag as a signal of the acceptance of a politico-military dictatorship. On the same day Chang Tsung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang and Chu Pu-yu and other generals attending the conference hastened back to their commands to put them into a state of defense against the two main columns moving slowly forward, but lacking in railway and other equipment. By the action of the conference great numbers of dissentient troops in lower Shantung were prevented from going over to Chiang Kai-shek, while down the Peking-Hankow railway the retreating Fengtien armies ceased throwing away their arms, which were falling into the hands of the Red Spears.

How far the new movement seeks only to save Shantung remains to be developed. The new Premier, Pan Fu, is a Shantung man, as also are Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuang-fang. It was to hold these two men in line and to bolster up their courage—if not at their behest—that Pan Fu was chosen for the Premiership and asked to form a Cabinet. Wellington Koo of course instantly resigned both as Premier and as Foreign Minister. He had been also in effect the Regency President, but necessarily was wholly within the power of whatever military autocrat held Peking and was bound to do his bidding.

One cynic has said that the only thing straight in China since the formation of the Republic has been the road to perdition, and so one must not accept too literally the utterances of Chang Tso-lin, which like the speeches of politicians in the United States, Great Britain, France or other democracies are designed only to catch votes and popular support. That Chang Tso-lin is sincere, there is no doubt; that he has been lured into his present assumption of a Dictatorship by clever politicians who hope to fatten off him is quite possible. Yuan Shi-kai was led to believe by the intriguing clique that surrounded him that the people of China wished him to be Emperor and even ficticious copies of newspapers were printed and laid before him as evidence of his popularity. Chang Tso-lin is kept so hedged in by the small group that isolates him and so shut in by armed guards that he has no opportunity of learn the popular will.

While sitting on his newly-carved throne in Peking Chang Tso-lin in Peking as the super Mussolini of China—the supreme dictator of the military and political branches of the government—he might well ponder these things: Every time he has ventured within the Great Wall he has met defeat. Every time he has settled down in Manchuria for a year or so he has been able to recoup his losses and in part his finances. With the backing of Japan he can remain in Manchuria almost indefinitely, and Japan would wish it so, albeit he must put his finances in order there and redeem the *feng-piao*, that all-but-worthless paper issue that is so disturbing to business there.

But while Chang Tso-lin has been led by the Shantung Triumverate to remain on in Peking under a high-sounding title, the new duties bring newer and heavier burdens, increased dangers. How long he can hold out as a Dictator no one will venture a guess; who or what will succeed him is equally unclear. Neither does it matter much, for no faction of the Kuomintang is in position to assume control of the government, and if sensible has no wish to try it at this time.

When Chang Was Ready to Fly

Just one week before the day of Chang Tso-lin's assumption of office as Generalissimo—also on a Saturday—his train was made ready for his flight back to Manchuria, for his own son had been defeated and had returned to Peking and the lines in Shantung were falling back. It was then, and through the agency of Yen Hsi-shan, the "model governor" of Shansi province, that the present situation came about, although far from the manner he had suggested, That is, it was the extremity of Governor Yen that compelled it, although the original moves quickly passed out of his hands and his delegate actually left Peking, for the tide was turned against him. This is a little story in itself.

For some time the Model Governor had been between two fires and always in danger of being engulfed in the storm that is wrecking China. From his position on the flank of Peking he has been able at all times to exert pressure upon Chang Tso-lin. When the Manchurian armies got across the Yellow river or even into Southern Chihli, Governor Yen by the mere massing of a brigade at Shihchiachwang, that strategic junction leading to his mountain capital at Taiyuanfu, he could compel either a retreat or cause Chang Tso-lin to mind his step. And should Chang Tso-lin withdraw to the North of that point, Governor Yen, by his domination of the Peking-Hankow railway, could harrass, even if he could not prevent, the movement of a column coming up from Honan or Hankow.

But when Feng Yu-Hsiang got on his flank in lower Shansi and at any moment might overflow into Southern Shansi, then Governor Yen had to sit even more steadily in the boat to keep from being tossed into the waters of Bolshevism. And when Feng Yu-Hsiang reached Chengchow and assisted the radicals of Hankow in trying to organize the government of Honan, then the Model Governor and Fence-Rider of Shansi felt the insecurity of his position. Of necessity he accepted a modified form of the Kuomintang and at a moment when all factions were sparring for time he suggested that Chang Tso-Lin do likewise. But Chang Tso-Lin felt that the flag of the Kuomintang had come to be the banner of Bolshevism and he balked at the idea. It was then that the Shantung Triumverate got into the game and forced its programme upon the Manchurian Tiger.

The terms proposed to Chang Tso-Lin by Governor Yen were briefly these:

1-Chang Tso-Lin shall declare adherence to the San-Min doctrine of Chang Tso-Lin.

2-The Ankuochun (Peace-Restoring Army) to be dissolved and reorganized into the Peoples' Revolutionary Army.

3-Chang Tso-Lin to assume the commandership-in-chief of the Northeast, controlling Manchuria, Eastern Inner Mongolia and the policing of Peking.

4-A commission to be chosen for the adjustment of the political situation in Peking, membership in which should include representatives of the Political Committee of the Kuomintang.

But the dose was too bitter for the adherents of Chang Tso-Lin to swallow, and out of the proposal come the calling in of his field leaders. The Shantung Triumvirate at once assumed the ascendency over the Manchurian generals and the representatives of Yen Hsi Shan and the new Nationalist party and the new programme were born. At once Chang Tso-Lin issued a circular telegram announcing his intention of assuming the post of Generalissimo and reaffirming his previous determination to work for the suppression of Communisnm. In choosing the title of Generalissimo he justified the establishment of a military government or dictatorship, and avoided the suggestion of a regency President.

Then the leaders came forth with their political slate and their programme. Pan Fu, Minister of Communications, assumed the Premiership without even giving Wellington Koo opportunity to resign, which he did the next day, also giving up the post of Foreign Minister. The New Nationalist Party at once came into being, with a programme of liberality. Mr. Pan, as the head and shoulders of the new movement, announced the programme of the new party in the form of a prospectus, and a more detailed statement was promised as this is written, although it may be nothing more than promises.

According to the prospectus, the party is formed for the purpose of promoting nationalism and improving the administration in China so that the country may take its rightful place in the family of nations. Actually it is only counter propaganda.

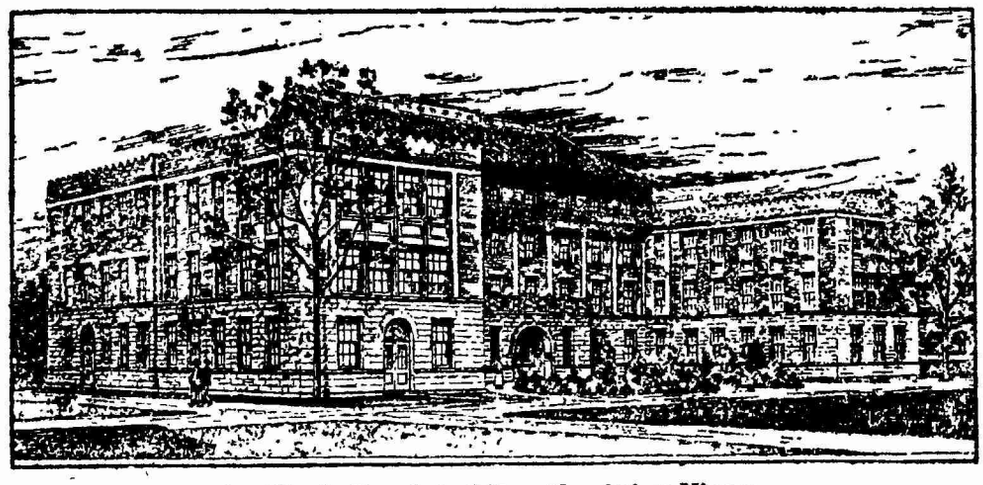
Peking, June 20, 1927

The New Hwa Mei Hospital at Ningpo

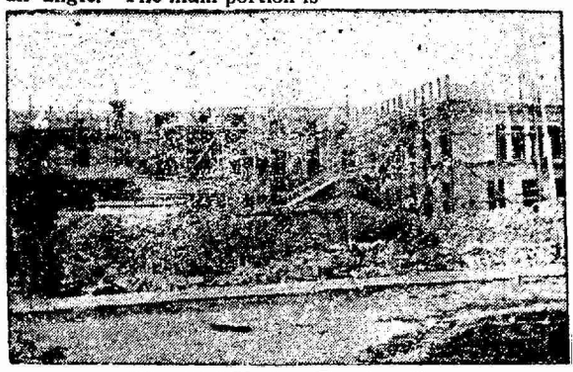
The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of what a splendid building is being erected for the Hwa Mei Hospital at Ningpo, according to plans prepared by Black Wilson and Co., engineers, and C. A. Gunn, consulting architect. The construction work was supervised by F. E. McGarvin, the contractors being Sung Sing Kung and Sons.

The Hwa Mei Hospital was founded in 1843 by Dr. D. J. MacGowan in a small building which is still in use, close to the present site of the New Hospital at old North Gate.

The new structure is being built on the foundations of the City wall, which has been removed, at a point where the wall changed direction to form an angle. The main portion is to be four stories and the wings three stories high.



Architect's Drawing of New Hospital at Ningpo



Hospital Under Construction

The outside walls as far up as the second story window sills are being built of stone from the City wall, and thus the brick from the wall battlements, which were made hundreds of years ago, each with the makers stamp or name, are being used for the upper stories.

In designing the structure, the architects have featured Chinese architecture wherever it could he adapted to the work. The roof and hood of the main building as well as the parapet wall of the wing, together with the main entrance, is strictly Chinese in design. The original stones that comprised the old North Gate, including the scroll and Dragons head stones, have been incorporated into a beautiful portico to the main entrance.

The building has reinforced concrete floors, double hung windows, flush doors, modern heat, light and water service and is of the semi-fire proof type.

The Hospital is fortunate in having an eminent scientist in the person of Dr. C. H. Barlow as one of the personnel. Dr. Barlow came to Ningpo from Shao Hing where he has been for the past eighteen years, mostly in research work. He has completed an extensive study of the fluke, in the course of which he traced out for the first time, the whole life history of the organism which has caused such wide spread-disease in that district. His work has received recognition in scientific journals throughout the homeland.

The present Hospital staff includes: Dr. Harold Thomas, Supt. Dr. C. H. Barlow, Dr. Ting Lih Dzing, Miss Emma Irvine R. N., Miss Pauline Harris R. N., Dr. John Hong, Dr. Ma Yiu Fang, Dr. Liu Yu Liang, Miss Ko Pao Ling R. N., Miss Zee Wei Chu R. N.

A Newcomer Gives His Impressions

BY F. P. FRAZIER.

SINCE something less than two weeks intervened between the day I first thought of coming to Shanghai and the day when I commenced my journey, I had little time in which to find out anything about China. I did manage to get through most of the article on China in the Encyclopedia, but beyond that, and noticing the covers of books which I had bought and which solicitous friends had sent me, I did not go.

I had rather a vague idea that Shanghai was an international city and that there were many missionaries of all kinds and descriptions in and around it. I expected to find it full of foreigners, ferocious Chinese, cheap jade and wickedness. I had also thought that it was in imminent danger of falling before the onslaughts of Boxerish hordes and asked my friends and relatives to address mail to me at Hongkong.

Needless to say I have had to alter many of my ideas during the month that I have been living here. To be sure there are plenty of foreigners, both missionaries and others, in the Settlement, but the missionaries are unobtrusive and it is not unusual to walk along the Bund or along Nanking Road for blocks without seeing a foreigner. I have seen ferocious-looking Chinese on several occasions, but these occurred only when I stopped to watch a ricsha coolie argue with his fare. I have learned by bitter experience that if jade is cheap it isn't jade and I have discovered that wickedness in Shanghai confines itself to ordinary gambling establishments and some rather fat Russians.

In all the books that I read on China while sailing towards Shanghai I never saw the statement that chicken chow mein was an American dish and my disappointment over this was almost as great as that which I felt the first day that I priced jade. I was also rather displeased to find that almost every Chinese in the Settlement could speak English, or at least understand it. It takes away a great deal of the glamor of a foreign land, and particularly of the East, when an ordinary coolie says, "Give more," when you have given him a tip.

Shanghai Full of Glamor

Yet, I manage to find Shanghai full of glamor and matters of interest. I have conversed with many persons and, since it is my business, I have read all the newspapers. There is one characteristic which appears to be common to most of the persons with whom I have spoken and all the newspapers. That is: bitterness. Almost everyone is violently pro something and just as violently anti something else.

I have talked with foreigners of various nationalities who could find no good in the British; others who could find no good in the Americans; yet others who could find no good in the Chinese or in the Nationalists, and I have spoken with many Chinese who could see no good in the British and even one who thought that there was no good in any foreigner. (The last mentioned group, and it is a small one, made no bones about taking the money I proffered him for a piece of jade—cheap jade!)

I have talked with British, Americans and Japanese. Some of these persons have done their best, it seems, to destroy the prestige of their countries by apologizing to all and sundry for the policies of their respective home government. There are still others, however of each nationality, who are vigorous in the defence of their Governments' policies and have made every effort to understand.

I have talked with (or rather listened to) the group whose individuals like to be called "Old China Hands." I have heard men say that they know and understand the Chinese and that they like them, and that the Chinese will never learn how to govern themselves in a way which can be styled proper according to modern standards.

I have spoken with foreigners who are resigned to the change in their status in China. One man with whom I talked

put his feeling about the whole matter in this way: "China has changed and is changing. Special privileges for foreigners, such as we enjoyed in the old days, are going and when they go they will go for ever. I think it is right, and I am glad that the Chinese are doing this and that they are trying to become a modern nation. But I have enjoyed the old way of living out here too much. "I shouldn't be happy living here under these new conditions, and so I am going home." I have heard French, Americans and British speak along these lines, just as I have heard many French, Americans and British voice other and hastier views.

Newspapers Foster Bad Feelings

The newspapers would seem to be as bitter as their readers and are instrumental in fostering the bad feeling between nations. With one exception, the English papers in Shanghai are against the Nationalist movement, and they pursue their policy day after day, making use of every journalistic trick. The end justifies the means, it seems, in this case. They minimize, exaggerate and misinterpret the news. Their readers are deliberately misled whenever the newspapers feel that they can further their cause by so doing.

The one paper which is on the side of the Nationalists makes no effort to appear other than a Nationalist newspaper. Had it any intention of following the ethics of good journalism it would be virtually forced to abandon such intention and reply to its opponents in kind in order to exist. Some of the older and more reputable papers in Shanghai are the less easily excused for the misuse of their trust.

I have talked with many Chinese, both those that have been educated abroad and those educated by modern methods here in China. I have found many that are full of half-baked ideas, of whose real meaning they are totally ignorant Students of this sort are to be found in every country of the world, to be sure, but there are large numbers of them in China. The old saw, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," would seem to have been written to be used today in China. But as the third and fourth generation of persons who have received a modern education come along we can surely look for no more than the usual portion of this sort of knowledge. In the meanwhile, it is rather painful to converse with a young Chinese who is unable to speak in any other language than that of slogans.

On the other hand, I have talked with Chinese whose minds have grasped and assimilated modern education to a point where I wished, were I ever to come back on earth in another life, that I be given the capacity for learning such as they had. It is these men, of course, who are the links between China and the foreign powers.

I solved the Chinese problem in all its many phases some ten days after I arrived in Shanghai. During that ten days I passed through the stages of being eager to learn as much as I could so that I might be qualified to solve the problem, and of discovering that I could solve it. Now that I am slowly becoming an "Old China Hand," I have decided to let the solution wait and, for the present, simply "be proud to belong to the old, proud pageant of man."

Chicago Engineer Will Supervise Russian Steel Industry

American engineering prestige has received still further recognition in Soviet Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch in the *Chicago Daily News*. According to a contract recently signed, the Freyn Engineering Corporation of Chicago, of which Henry J. Freyn is president, will have general engineering supervision over all iron and steel industries in Russia. The Soviet government contemplates an expenditure of $350,000,000 in developing iron and steel plants. The first unit will be installed in the Kunitz basin of the Yenesei Valley. The deciding factor with the Soviets in selecting American engineering experts was that, unlike European experts, they were not affiliated directly with any one supply concern. The Freyn Engineering Corporation is well known in the Far East.

Another immense Russian industrial undertaking, the Dnieper river electric power project, is under the supervision of another American, Col. Hugh M. Cooper, builder of the Keokuk dam.

Deadlock in British Shipping Circles

A deadlock has arisen in the negotiations between the China Coast Officers Guild and the Marine Engineers Guild on the one hand and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., a British corporation which maintains the largest fleet of steamers in Chinese waters, on the other.

The Guilds in a long statement of their case charge that the Company has violated the terms of an agreement made, during the progress of the World War under the supervision

(*Continued on page 120*)

Chinese Boycotting Japan Because of Troops

As a protest against the dispatch by Japan of troops to Shantung, active measures are being taken in various parts of China to institute a boycott against Japanese merchandise.

The Chinese have sent several protests to Tokio against the presence of Japanese troops, and the Japanese government has replied that the troops are being sent merely for protective purposes and that no aggressive measures are contemplated. The Japanese government has also protested to the Chinese against the boycott, which has assumed a more aggressive form in central and south China than in the north.

In this neighborhood, among other measures to make the boycott against Japan effective, the Nanking and Hangchow railways have decided shortly to refuse to transport Japanese goods. The order is to go into effect as soon as Japanese goods now in the hands of transportation companies have been delivered.

At a meeting held on Sunday, it was decided by the local merchants to organize an anti-Japanese union. A committee was elected to draw up rules for the punishment of persons who persisted in dealing in Japanese cargo. Secret service agents are making investigation as to the quantity of Japanese goods stocked in Shanghai. In Canton actions are on similar lines also being taken.

Of interest in connection with the serious anti-Japanese boycott which has developed in China, is the conference on China which is now being held in Tokyo under the chairmanship of Baron Tanaka, Premier. Sometime ago, prior to the assumption of office of Baron Tanaka, who is a military man, the Japanese Foreign Office recalled its Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, and the various consuls to Tokyo for a conference on China. These officials are now in Tokyo and although Baron Tanaka attempted to postpone the meeting on various grounds, it has finally assembled. Chief interest is centered in the fact that a serious conflict has developed in Japan on the question of China policy between the Foreign Office and the War Office, Baron Tanaka, being a military man naturally favoring the War Office faction. The War Office apparently favors strong action, the dispatching of troops and even a going back to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. One noteworth phase of the struggle is that Tanaka has not as yet appointed a Foreign Minister in his new Cabinet and is still holding the post himself. The Foreign Office faction favors a continuance of Japan's past policy of moderation and conciliation and is opposed to the dispatch of troops, particularly to Shantung Province.

Practically all the important Japanese officials in China, including Minister Kenkichi Yoshizawa and General Kodama, Governor-General of the Kwantung Leased Territory, all the officials of the Foreign Office, several high officials of the War Ministry and leaders in the Navy Ministry are attending the conference to go over the China situation and possibly recommend some change in the policy of non-interference which has marked Japan's diplomatic relations for the last several years.

The conference was called on Monday, June 27. Both Mr. Yoshizawa and General Kodama arrived in Tokyo yesterday. Others who are attending the meeting are Shigeru Yoshida, Japanese Consul-General at Mukden; Kichitaro Yada, Consul-General at Shanghai; Mori and Katsuji Debuchi, Parliamentary and Administrative Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affair, and heads of all bureaus in the Foreign Office. Toru Takao, Japanese Consul at Hankow, is on his way to Tokyo and is expected to arrive soon. The Ministry of War will be represented by Lieutenant-General Jiro Minami, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Lieutenant General Eijiro Hata, Vice-Minister of War and chief of Military Affairs Bureau. The navy will be represented by Vice-Admiral Kantaro Suzuki and Vice-Admiral Shinsei Osumi, Vice Minister of Navy

Too Much 'Scrappy' Information from China

(*The English Newspaper World, London*)

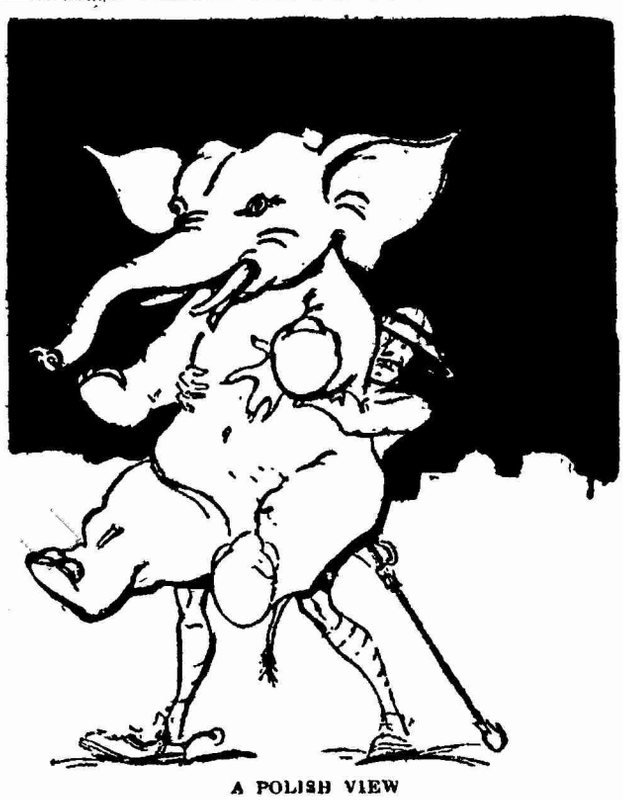
There is much in the daily papers about the situation in China, but from the standpoint of enlightening readers of the actual position, there appears to be a curious lack of vital information necessary to form a background for much of the details contained in messages from Shanghai. For example, there has never appeared in the popular dailies such information as the strength of the respective Northern and Southern Armies, the causes of their conflict, the casualties, the personnel of their respective staffs of officers, and the importance of the strife between the people of the North and South of China from the standpoint of a nation that is larger than Europe. To an ordinary observer the news about China so far appears to be all a mass of snippets. An exception that the writer has noticed is the treatment of the subject in The Manchester Guardian.

American and Foreign Cartoons on China Situation

THE "RESCUE" FROM IMPERIALISM
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

CROWDING OUT THE FOREIGNER

—From *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin.



A POLISH VIEW
England Groaning under the Burden of the Asiatic White Elephant?
—*Oyrunik Warzurski* (Warsaw).

"SIT STEADY"—From Chanute (Kan.) *Tribune*

As The American Editors View China!

Teaching The Chinese A Lesson

(Miami, Fla., News)

J. B. Powell, at one time a Missourian, publishes an American newspaper in Shanghai, says what he thinks, and for that is now in trouble. His *China Weekly Review*, let fall the opinion that coercion of the Chinese won't work. The American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai starts the ball rolling by asking the editor for his resignation from the chamber. Chinese editors in those parts are looking on with wide-eyed curiosity, expecting to find out finally what the Americans really mean when they talk about a free press.

Atrocity or What

(Corpus Christi, Tex., Caller)

Twenty Chinese communists have been strangled to death at Peking after secret trials. They were accused of having joined a plot by southern Chinese and Russians against the northern government.

Possibly their sentences were warranted. But here's the point we want to make: if the radical wing of the Chinese forces has strangled 20 of its opponents, what a shriek of "atrocity" would go up from the British observers in Shanghai. We would be told that the Chinese are cruel barbarians; every detail of the thing would be spread before us so that we might shudder.

But as it is? It is presented quietly, and those who bear the white man's burden seem unimpressed.

It makes a difference who does it; you see.

Admiral Bullard's Views

(Bartlesville, Okla., Enterprise)

Admiral Bullard, who has just returned from China to accept the chairmanship of the Federal Radio Commission, alleges that the situation over there is greatly exaggerated due to censorship of messages in transmission through London. He told President Coolidge that "the men who write the dispatches would not recognize them as they appear in American newspapers." This is the same old stunt so successfully operated during the World war.

Perspective on China

Minneapolis, Minn., Journal

Throughout its formulation of policy in the Chinese puzzle the American State Department has had the benefit of advice from the seat of trouble in the Orient and has been able to weigh the counsel of first-hand observers. Yet it may be doubted if that policy could have been so formulated as to win over the British Government, if it had depended on the too near perspective of men directly and distressingly involved in the events in China.

That is why qualification may need to be applied to the conclusions of Dr. A. J. Bowen, President of the University of Nanking, as stated by him in Minneapolis the other day. Dr. Bowen believes the United States "should stand with Great Britain in insisting with all possible means on proper reparations for the Nanking outrage." But the United States policy has been definitely to steer clear of the idea of reparations, which involved force, and to do its utmost in protection of foreigner's lives. It is significant that Great Britain has come over to the same view.

Dr. Bowen also counsels American support of General Chiang-Kai-shek in his efforts to get China on a proper basis. But that, in its essentials, would mean intervention by the United States in behalf of Chiang as opposed both to the Peking Government, such as it is, and to the Communist wing of the Chinese Nationalists. And intervention is a part which all of the five Great Powers have shrunk from playing, in whatever lineup has appeared among them.

With all sympathy for Dr. Bowen and his associates in the Orient, it may be questioned if he is not still reacting to the horrors to which he was subjected in the Nanking outrage. It is to be expected that, having just come from China, his judgment should be affected by his experiences, and that his counsel, quite pardonably, should lack the perspective of detached observers. Otherwise, he might more readily stand with President Coolidge against any course that would mean aggression.

Mr. Coolidge and China

(Asheville, N. C. Times)

Representatives of the Great Powers in China are still debating the advisability of another note to the Hankow Government on the subject of the Nanking attacks on foreigners. President Coolidge is said to be opposed to this move, while the reports in London say that Minister MacMurray has resigned because he disagrees with the Coolidge policy in China. This story Secretary Kellogg flatly denies.

The United States Chamber of Commerce in China strongly favors the display of force and the threat of penalties in order to protect American life and property. Two American newspaper men in China, with their all at stake, have taken a firm stand against the Chamber of Commerce. Grover Clark, editor of The Peking Leader, and J. B. Powell, editor of *The China Weekly Review*, declare that the future peace and friendly intercourse between the United States and China would be injured by a resort to force.

President Coolidge is following the path of wisdom and forbearance in China. In the long run it will pay, and for any present emergency the United States is prepared with its ships and marines now on duty in China.

Progress in China

(Kenosha, Wis., News)

The British government has changed its mind about inflicting penalties on China for the hostilities against British subjects and property at Nanking. There will be no punitive bombardment of the city for the Chinese failure to make abject amends and large compensation. Neither will Britain seize any more Chinese territory.

The same powerful government also changes its mind about using its army and navy to regain its concession in Hankow, relinquished some months ago after a strong Chinese demonstration against the British residents there.

John Bull may still carry a big stick, but he is speaking with unwonted softness now in his dealings with China. There are no more violent outbursts from Winston Churchill or any other of the fire-eaters in the British government. The British naval officers in Chinese waters are more careful about turning loose on the natives with their guns.

This is largely the result of the refusal of the United States to support Great Britain in a policy of blood and iron in China. Our government, obedient to the plain will of the American people, has taken the situation calmly, after the first flutter attending the exaggerated Nanking episode. It refuses to play the game of the imperialistic powers. It refuses to coerce China and sandbag the Nationalist party. So the other powers seem to be falling into line and accepting the American policy, in large part.

This is a triumph of American ideals in a very important international drama. The revolt against the Russian meddlers, and the efforts to oust Sovietism from the Nationalist party, have made the American task easier.

So things in China are looking better, even if the Nationalists are divided. If the Russian Reds can be squeezed out and the foreign powers will be decent, there is hope of China working out her own salvation.

Facts That Are Not Popular in Shanghai!

(Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review)

The American people have no business to interfere in the internal affairs of the Chinese. The American policy in China has always been predicated on the open door and the policy of Theodore Roosevelt, as indicated by the return of the Boxer indemnity, not to mention the efforts of Secretary Hughes to effect a new deal in the orient through the Washington conference. I believe that the Chinese may have the right to express their views as well as the English or the Americans, or others.

What's wrong with that? It is the historic truth; it is justice; it seems to be common sense.

It was the frank utterance of J. P. Powell, formerly of Hannibal, Mo., editor of the *China Weekly Review*, at Shanghai. But it isn't popular with the American colony there. For expressing it the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai at its annual meeting Tuesday, requested the resignation of the courageous editor from membership in its body.

To be popular is not always to be right, and this appears to be a conspicuous instance where, if selfinterest is strong, as obviously it is among the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, disinterested judgment is lacking.

It seems probably that this editor from Missouri, who insists on being shown better reasons than have yet been brought forward for the possible drawing of the United States into war, is giving patriotic service to his country. He takes that stand from a fear that the members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai "apparently believe in involving America in complications in this part of the world," which in his opinion "may have a far-reaching effect, even to the extent of another world war."

That is a timely warning that should not be disregarded by the administration at Washington. The complications are

Feather vs. Metal

About 2000 years ago, some one invented this type of feather-fan in China. To-day it is still used by the older Chinese people and certain scholars. Historical as it is, its efficiency is nothing but a mere shadow when compared with the modern

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nearly 10,000 miles from the national capital; the truth is hard to determine at this distance, and the president and his state department will have to be on guard against the influence of designing interests to draw us into a conflict, the end and the cost of which no one could foresee.

John Bull Backs Down

(Austin, Tex., American)

John Bull has decided not to send his navy to teach the 400,000,000 Chinese a valuable lesson. John threatened at the start to blow the Chinese responsible for alleged anti-foreign outrages into the Kingdom Come. Now he has changed his mind. Sir Austin Chamberlain, the foreign secretary, let it be known to the House of Commons the British government had decided that the present application of penalties for the anti-foreign outrages at Nanking and the failure of the Chinese nationalists to observe the conditions of the Hankow agreement was inexpedient however fully justified.

It will be recalled that Mr. Bull invited Brother Johnathan and the Emperor of Japan to act with him and shoot sense into the Chinese from the mouths of the cannon of Great Britain and the United States and Japan. Brother Johnathan declined to become a member of the party and the Emperor of Japan graciously sidestepped and left the entire play to Mr. Bull. There are times when discretion is the better part of valor.

Extra-territorial concessions enjoyed in China by Great Britain will be swept aside later along. New treaties will take their place and the Chinese may have something to say as to the government of their own cities and the legal rights of their own subjects in the so-called foreign quarters or sections of Shanghai and other important centers in the far East.

China is coming out of its trance, Chinese are clamoring for the right to make their own laws and to have a voice in the making of treaties with alien governments. China has been a fat oyster for the nations of Europe for many years. Pickings have been rich for the Europeans. It may be different in coming time.

Less Thunder In Chinese War

(Danville, Va., Register)

China will not be on the front pages of many of the leading American newspapers this morning, unless there are unexpected sensational developments. And it is not because the situation has ceased to hold interest that Chinese warfare will be conducted in the American press with less thunder, but because of the high cost to those newspapers who were supplying America with the bulk of its information. During the triumphant march of the Cantonese Army on Shanghai, the New York *Times*, and other Metropolitan papers, would frequently print dispatches that must have cost them a thousand dollars or more in cable fees, with the press rates varying from thirty five to thirty nine cents a word at the present time, according to John Powell, writing in *Asia*. An interesting development in the Balkans or elsewhere in Europe on the other hand, can be much more adequately covered with the prevailing press rate from five to six cents a word.

Credit must be given the New York *Times*, however, for not stinting its readers during the time when the flames of Nationalism were reaching their greatest height, and if one counts the cost, perhaps they cannot be blamed now for cutting down on the space given to the "Chinese situation," when it becomes necessary for the Cantonese to turn around, so to say, and retake Canton where they began their march towards Shanghai, and where the idea of Nationalism was born. But the press of both the United States and Great Britain can be, and is blamed by John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, and formerly with Bertrand Russell at the Government University in Peking, for not showing the "real Chinese crisis" in the news. Emphasizing the word "real" in his title, in an article in the *New Republic* Dr. Dewey shows that what has been going on in China is more than the tumult and the shouting, and the shooting that has been described by the American correspondents. What has been going on in China, has not been essentially an anti-foreign manifestation. The repudiation of foreigners in China has simply been an incident in a China in the throes of a gigantic gestation—a China being regenerated into a modern nation.

With less and less perhaps about it in the news, the Chinese situation will become more and more important in World affairs. H. G. Wells, John Dewey, Bertrand Russell, and the world's most penetrating writers in social philosophy have said that. With China becoming a modern nation, which of the dark skinned nations of the earth will feel the impulse of Nationalism next? Will it be India? Perhaps England realizes this, and would like to crush Nationalism in China.

China And Nicaragua

(Omaha, Neb., World-Herald)

Whatever disposition there may be to criticize the Nicaraguan policy of the Coolidge administration, its Chinese policy is deserving of the heartiest commendation.

It is thanks to the government at Washington that the great powers have refrained from pursuing a course in China that would have been almost as drastic, as high-handed, as morally indefensible, as many well versed authorities in international law regard the recent actions of the United States in Nicaragua.

From Shanghai, American and European residents demanded such a policy of their respective governments. An ultimatum must be dispatched jointly by the powers to the Chinese nationalists on account of the Nanking outrages. This policy was urged by the entire diplomatic corps, including the American minister, Mr. McMurray. The American Chamber of Commerce was so strongly for it that it tried to expel from membership an American editor who opposed it. The British and Italian governments were frankly sympathetic and disposed to punitive action.

But the government at Washington disapproved. Despite the civil war, the brigandage, the disorders in which American citizens had lost life and property and the continuing menace to both, the United States stood for a policy of moderation, of non-intervention. It realizes, that civil war is civil war, that it is likely to occur anywhere, and that while it rages people and property getting in the way are liable to suffer. It realizes that the great Chinese people will have to settle their internal troubles in their own way, even by war if there is no better way, and that it is their sovereign right to do so, just as the American and French and British peoples have done in bygone days. When it is all over, China will be subject to demands for unjustifiable and avoidable damages done our nationals and meanwhile we shall make every proper effort to protect them in their legal rights.

Thanks to the stand taken at Washington, the British and Italians have moderated their transports and for the present, anyhow, there will be no ultimatums, no intervention, no meddling in an unfortunate people's own business.

Suppose, though, that our Nicaraguan policy had been applied in China. In that event we would have decided that one of the contending factions is "our" faction. We should be using our marines and navy and troops to set up and maintain its authority. We should be demanding of the opposing factions that they surrender their arms to Uncle Sam and threaten to wage war on them if they refused. We should then prepare for the holding of an election, say two or three years hence, with Uncle Sam in charge of the election, meanwhile using bayonets to uphold the government we had chosen to favor.

It couldn't be done in China, of course. China is too big, too far away, and its 400 million people are more than we could hope to chew. Under like circumstances it couldn't be done in Great Britain or France, or even in Canada, for that matter. It wouldn't be thought of, any more than they thought of intervening in our own civil war.

But Nicaragua is different. It is a sovereign nation, true enough, but a small and weak one, and its people are very poor. When we back an order with a bayonet down there we are sure it will be obeyed. And besides Nicaragua is a part of the western hemisphere, close to the Panama canal, and we can't afford to permit it to indulge in civil war that imperils the banana and lumber profits of American entrepreneurs. Besides, there is the Monroe doctrine, which somehow can be stretched to cover any number of sins or emergencies

Therefore there is one policy for Nicaragua and quite another for China. The Chinese policy seems truly in conformity with our traditions and ideals as a people devoted to liberty and self-government.

Great Britain's Blunder In China

(William Allen White in the Emporia Gazette)

Down on the credit side of the historical ledger will go a generous sum to the Coolidge administration for its Chinese policy. While the British fleet bombards the coast towns, terrorizes the river fronts and delivers blustering notes to whatever side of the Chinese struggle that temporarily is able to rent office space for a foreign office, Coolidge has remained calm, has evacuated Americans from the interior, has concentrated those on the coast and has sent sufficient naval forces to protect them. And there he has stopped, and no amount of coaxing, cajoling and wheedling from the British foreign office will induce him to join England in the many blunders she has committed in the past six months.

The American policy in China just now is of more importance than any minor slips we may make in Nicaragua and Mexico, (anyway the Nicaraguan war is over). It is a matter of deep satisfaction to know that this Chinese policy is a sound one. China, as has been said innumerable times, is now in the making, and if America should through carelessness or ignorance commit blunders such as Britain made at the

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close of the eighteenth century, it will be 100 years before America regains the amity of that great people which in the course of the next decade will rise across the Pacific.

For these days are heroic days in Chinese history, and will be burned into the memory of her people. Britain, engrossed in her contest with the Bourbons in the eighteenth century, left her colonial policy in the hands of stupid underlings in the colonial office. They conducted a protracted and senseless guerilla warfare along the Atlantic seaboard for eight years, and thus Britain became, in American history texts, the wicked dragon for the next 100 years. France in a part of her world embracing struggle against Britain, sent a few thousand men and a handful of officers to bolster up the rebellious colonists, and thus acquired the name of America's highminded and disinterested savior and friend.

On such petty things will Chinese sentiment turn in the next century. Just now the British, who usually can be counted on to do many wise and generous things and to make at least one tremendous blunder every quarter of a century, are making in China the empire's most serious blunder since the Boer war. All the poise and wisdom which is the heritage of three centuries of overseas dominion, seem to have deserted the present British government. Adopting the most reactionary policy it has pursued since the days of Castlereagh, the Empire has run amuck in China, and is presenting a most unfortunate picture of itself to the world.

Its errors seem to revolve round a major fallacy that it can handle the venerable and civilized peoples of China with the same blustering show of force which cows the blacks of the Sudan and terrorizes the hill peoples at the base of the Himalayas.

Missionaries And The Trouble In China

(Missoula, Mont., Sentinel)

A company of missionaries, passing through Missoula on their way to their American homes from China, are agreed that Russian Communists are to blame for the situation that ousted them. "The Reds are doing a tremendous injury to the Chinese nation, which really is progressive and eager to improve its civilization, they say.

Undoubtedly the spark that set China afire came from Moscow. Undoubtedly Russian agitators inflamed the hatred against all foreigners that is so conspicuous just now. Undoubtedly Bolshevik propaganda started the Chinese into action.

But it remains a plain fact that the foreigners did not have among the Chinese enough friends to counteract the Russian influence. Exploitation is seldom agreeable to the exploited. Perhaps, if England and France and Germany—maybe even America—had been a little less selfish in their relations with the natives, the Russians would have been powerless.

Yes, the Bolsheviki brought the trouble to a crisis, but there must have been something to help them.

And we hope that European and American action in the next few months can be such as to win the confidence of at least some of the Chinese. But we doubt that circumstances will permit this. Martial action is fast, furious and ruthless. Men do not think of the future when they fight—or even when they are protecting themselves from the incidental aggression of others who are embattled.

The Hoover Incident In The U. S. Cabinet

(By Clinton W. Gilbert in the Philadelphia Public Ledger)

To understand part of the atmosphere of the Hoover incident wherein it was reported that the Secretary of Commerce had expressed opposition to Kellogg's action in joining the other Powers in the Nanking note it is necessary to realize that the Secretary of Commerce is the kind of man who arouses a great deal of jealousy. He has always had his enemies in the group that surrounds the President. This was true when Mr. Harding was President and it has been equally true since Mr. Coolidge became President. The men, and sometimes the women, who are close to Presidents always try to elbow each other out of the way.

Mr. Hoover is ambitious, and that is one quality that has made him enemies. He is a prominent member of the Cabinet, and prominence has its peculiar perils. He has a larger experience of affairs than any one else in the Cabinet except possibly Mr. Mellon, and he has great energy and activity. And that brings him across the path of others. He is asked by the President because of his wide knowledge to do things which others think it is their business to do. His interest in the business of government takes him outside the field of the Department of Commerce.

Secretary Wallace was at odds with him because he concerned himself with agricultural problems. Secretary Hughes resented his bringing his information to bear upon foreign relations. Secretary Davis was unhappy because Presidents turned to him in industrial crises. He has had more experience of life abroad than any one else in Washington. He has been in business in China. Moreover, he has his own agents of the Department of Commerce abroad, unusually competent men, whose information in many cases is probably superior to that of the representatives of the State Department.

In China, for example, he has at Shanghai Julenn Arnold, a man who has been there twenty-five years, who speaks Chinese and who is perhaps the best qualified American there is to report on conditions and give advice upon what is happening in China.

In addition, there were reports in the newspapers every little while that Mr. Hoover was likely to succeed to the secretaryship of State. So it is not guessing wildly to say that probably the present Secretary of State shared the feelings of his predecessor and some other former and present members of the Cabinet about Mr. Hoover. Moreover, the Secretary of Commerce has not the politicians' suavity and ability to steer a difficult course among all these jealousies without arousing them. He has intellectual energy, an active interest in the problems before the Administration and the habit of expressing opinions.

It is not possible to explain the relation of all of this to the President's annoyance over the persistent report that Mr. Hoover was to become Secretary of State. Some factors are obscure. But it is evident that they all had some bearing on the Hoover incident.

Grover Clark Explains His Position

To the Editor, *China Weekly Review*

Among other interesting items in the *China Weekly Review* for June 4 I find the paragraph relative to the statement I made about the "receipts" which were found at the time of the raid on the premises of the Russian Embassy here. The case is stated accurately in this paragraph—for which my thanks.

There is one remark, however, which might lead to misunderstanding, in view of the situation out here. In connection with your reference to my trip to the United States your paragraph says: "where he made numerous addresses on behalf of Chinese Nationalism".

It is quite correct that while in the United States I made numerous addresses. It also is correct that, in the addresses—or a number of them, when I was discussing conditions in China—besides speaking of the confusion and disorganization out here due to the politico-military chaos, I spoke of the growth of a national feeling among the Chinese as being an important if not fully appreciated factor in the total situation.

It is quite incorrect to say, however, that I spoke "on behalf of Chinese Nationalism" if by that is meant in any sense that I was acting as the agent of the Kuomintang or the Nationalist Party, or any other Chinese group. I was not speaking "on behalf of" anyone. I was seeking simply to give my hearers a correctly proportioned picture of conditions in China. I therefore found it necessary to supplement the reports of confusion and disorganization so widely circulated in the newspapers with information about some of the constructive things that are being done. At the same time I always was careful to speak of this confusion as very real and as widespread.

I am writing you about this because I find that an impression seems to have gone abroad, in some quarters, that I was in the United States as the agent of the Nationalist Party and because I wish to correct that impression.

GROVER CLARK

Peking, June 11, 1927

Execution Squad Proceeds to Ningpo

General Yang Hu, the newly appointed Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, proceeded to Ningpo recently with 140 men, including 50 executioners, 90 men armed with revolvers, and 50 with large head-chopping knives.

A correspondent from Ningpo states that one of the first acts of General Yang was to arrest Woo Van Chung, the chief of police, and send him to Nanking. He is accused of squeeze, a sum of $40,000 being mentioned. He is alleged to have overtaxed the salt-fish merchants and to have over-issued ricsha licenses. It is even alleged that the secret service man who came from Nanking to investigate the matter had bought a badge from Woo, and had paid sixty coppers for it.

Chekiang province is stated to be full of Communists. General Yang, the correspondent states, has full power to act and execute on the spot.

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Foreign Nationals in China

(*Chinese Economic Journal*)

THE history of foreign immigration in China is a subject of great fascination. Chinese records show that, apart from military invasions, aliens first came to China for commercial and religious purposes in the very distant past. It may be that the Sinim of Isaiah and the Sinae of Ptolemy refer to China; it is undoubted that the Greek classical writers made numerous references to China. From this it can be gathered that there were trade routes across central Asia from Europe to the Far East from the beginning of the Christian era. Records, however, are fragmentary; and they seem to prove that these early incursions were mostly religious. The commercial relations established by the Arabs beginning from the 2nd or 3rd century A.D. have recently been the subject of much speculation. It is known that factories were established by them in the 7th century in Canton, that duties were exacted, and that an overseer of foreign trade was appointed. During the Tang Dynasty both Arabs and Persians maintained a large trade with Chekiang ports. This infiltration was simultaneous with an intensified religious incursion. In the 7th century Nestorian missionaries came to China and have left proof of their activities in the famous Sianfu tablet. All these journeys must have been fruitful of adventure by land and sea. We obtain some idea of the hardships endured by these pioneers in the record left by Marco Polo, whose work has given the world its best picture of Kublai Khan. The Mongol Dynasty (1280-1368 A.D.) marked a steady infiltration of travellers of renown, the most important, besides the famous Venetian, being Rubruqis, Odoric, and Monte Corvino. All of them wrote their experiences in the Celestial Kingdom for the incredulous West.

Modern commercial relations really began with the Portuguese, who eventually in 1516 A.D. took possession of Macao. Unfortunately, their conduct along the coast caused much trouble among the maritime population. A brighter chapter was opened when the Jesuit missionaries, about the same time, established themselves in the good graces of the court of Peking. Under various emperors these Jesuits, who were both learned and capable men, were honored with official employment. Many high offices were held by them, and their work for China is still remembered with gratitude. In 1601 Father Ricci reached Peking and started modern Christian missions in China.

Other nations succeeded the Portuguese in gaining a footing in China. In 1635, the East India Company laid the groundwork of British trade. Much trouble ensued, but as a result of the Nanking Treaty in 1842, the first five ports, Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo, were officially opened to trade. There are now 49 such ports, in addition to which 37 others have been voluntarily opened by China.

Within the jurisdiction of these ports, foreign immigrants may reside and trade under their own consular protection. Trade has grown rapidly under this regime, and with it, the foreign population. The total foreign population in China in 1890 was as follows:

Austrians	65
Brazilians	2
Belgians	28
British	3,317
Danish	81
Dutch	41
French	589
Germans	648
Italians	74
Japanese	883
Portuguese	610
Russians	131
Spanish	304
Swedes and Norwegians	155
Americans	1,153
Total:	8,081

Eight years later, in 1898, the figures were as follow:

British	5,148
Japanese	1,698
Americans	2,056
Russians	165
Portuguese	1,082
French	920
German	1,043
Spanish	395
Scandinavian	200
Belgians	169
Danish	162
Italians	141
Dutch	87
Others	155
Total:	13,421

This shows an increase of 5,340 persons, or an increase of 66 per cent in eight years. In the next year, the total was again increased by 3,772 persons. Practically all these aliens were traders, but missionaries came in increasing numbers, and competed in numbers with the merchants. On the founding of the Chinese Republic, the total of all foreign nationalities was 144,754, eight years later, it had doubled, to 326,609; but has of late years been almost stationary. The following figures show the gradual increase of the foreign population within the last fifteen years;

TABLE 1.

FOREIGN POPULATION IN CHINA, 1912-1925

Year / Nationality	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
American	3,869	5,340	4,365	4,716	5,580	5,618	5,766	6,660	7,269	8,230	9,153	9,356	8,817	9,844
Austrian	328	419	202	241	296	317	271	27	24	40	71	52	100	193
Belgian	245	178	173	172	286	324	360	391	592	505	598	630	573	549
Brazilian	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	10	42	42	28	1	1
British	8,690	8,966	8,914	8,641	9,099	8,479	7,953	13,234	11,082	9,298	11,855	14,775	14,701	15,247
Chilian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Czecho-Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	136	140	156
Danish	279	354	330	352	397	450	475	546	545	547	617	608	628	626
Dutch	157	161	218	253	277	298	377	367	401	486	486	553	448	469
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
French	3,133	2,292	1,864	1,649	2,374	2,262 (3)	2,580 (4)	4,409	2,753	2,453	2,300	3,361	2,715	2,576
German	2,817	2,949	3,013	3,740	3,792	2,899	2,651	1,335	1,013	1,255	1,986	2,233	2,733	3,050
Hungarian	27	21	16	22	34	19	7	11	8	8	13		1	1
Italian	537	355	409	409	400	416	535	276	504	587	623	674	681	783
Japanese	75,210	80,219	84,948	101,589	104,275	144,492	159,950	71,485	153,918	144,434	152,848	201,704	198,206	218,351
Mexican	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	8	12
Norwegian	250	249	258	259	327	277	279	249	373	1	320	520	575	575
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	45	5	1
Portuguese	2,785	3,486	3,187	3,300	2,293	2,297	2,417	2,390	2,282	3,493	3,596	3,424	3,657	3,739
Russian	45,908	56,765	56,319	56,230	55,235	51,310	59,719	148,170	144,413	68,250	96,727	85,856	85,766	79,785
Spanish	224	136	279	308	366	300	298	272	285	286	295	323	314	216
Swedish	189	292	216	381	423	513	530	632	464	434	442	226	225	189
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	400	429	429
Non-Treaty Powers	97	1,645	95	142	159	215	343	536	132	193	43	33	75	47
Total	144,754	163,827	164,807	182,404	185,613	220,485	244,527	350,991	326,069	240,769	282,491	324,947 (1)	320,829 (2)	336,841

(1) Including 10 Greeks.
(2) „ 1 Latvian
(3) „ 714 Proteges
(4) „ 918 „

TABLE II.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN CHINA SINCE 1912

Year / Nationality	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
American	133	131	136	157	187	216	234	314	409	412	377	409	470	488
Austrian	17	22	19	18	19	18	16	5	—	—	3	2	6	8
Belgian	15	13	15	14	17	18	20	20	26	27	42	30	26	25
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	6	—	—	—
British	592	590	534	599	644	655	606	644	679	703	725	661	726	718
Chilian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Czecho-Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	4	6
Danish	11	14	13	15	16	17	23	27	27	28	31	35	39	45
Dutch	13	10	14	20	29	22	24	25	27	31	33	35	38	35
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	107	106	113	102	116	127	156	171	180	222	229	242	255	176
German	276	296	273	244	281	132	75	2	9	92	184	244	253	318
Hungarian	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	40	39	36	39	44	42	36	19	37	42	43	44	49	46
Japanese	733	1,269	955	2,189	1,858	2,818	4,483	4,878	4,278	6,141	3,940	4,067	4,278	4,708
Mexican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norwegian	8	7	9	9	7	7	11	12	14	12	16	15	19	16
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1
Portuguese	44	46	32	37	47	51	43	93	65	152	197	105	131	174
Russian	323	1,229	1,237	1,258	1,422	2,914	1,154	1,760	1,596	1,613	1,141	1,034	934	932
Spanish	6	22	23	25	28	8	9	8	8	7	9	9	14	16
Swedish	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	8	9	11	11	12	6
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	28	29	25
Non-Treaty Powers	4	6	5	4	3	7	36	33	11	14	8	3	—	6
Total:	2,328	3,805	3,421	4,735	4,724	7,055	6,930	8,015	7,375	9,511	7,021	*6,995	7,286	7,743

*Including 7 Greek firms,

From the foregoing data, it will be seen that the Japanese during the period under review have formed the largest percentage of the immigrants. The Japanese residents in China, in fact, represent half of the entire foreign population. The Russians are the second largest element of the foreign community. In this connexion, it should be mentioned that many of these Russians are now either in the employment of the Chinese or are serving with the Chinese colors in the present wars. British and Americans come next. An analysis of the 1925 statistics shows the following percentage of various nationalities toward the aggregate total of 336,841:

Americans	2.9
British	4.5
French	0.7
Germans	0.9
Japanese	64.8
Portuguese	1.1
Russians	23.7
Other nationalities	1.4
Total:	100.0

The primary object of these aliens is to trade in China. Their establishments are mostly importing and exporting concerns and are almost exclusively situated in treaty ports, where they enjoy extraterritorial rights. In 1898, there were only 773 firms, distributed according to the following nationalities:

British	398
Japanese	114
German	107
American	43
French	37
Portuguese	20
Russian	16
Belgian	9
Italian	9
Dutch	8
Austrian	5
Spanish	4
Danish	3
Total:	773

The number trebled in 13 years, reaching an aggregate total of 2,328 firms, in 1911. Thereafter, there was the following development:

1915	4,735
1920	7,375
1925	7,743

The yearly increase in the past fourteen years is shown in the last census of foreign corporations in China compiled by the Maritime Customs.

With the lapse of time, the foreign population has dispersed itself into professions other than business. Foreigners have been drafted into such government services as the Maritime Customs, Salt Gabelle, Post Offices, Telephone Offices and other government organizations.

The employment of foreigners in the Customs Service had its origin in 1853, when the city of Shanghai fell into the hands of the Taiping rebels. Through an agreement made between the Shanghai Taotai and the resident consuls there, a Customs Office was opened on July 12, 1854, and each of the consuls of Great Britain, the United States and France nominated an inspector. Mr. T. F. Wade, the nominee of the British consul, spoke Chinese, and was eventually named Inspector General, but was soon succeeded by Mr. H. N. Lay. Mr. Lay's successors were Sir Robert Hart and Sir Francis Aglen. According to the latest data, there are now 1,145 foreigners of various nationalities in the employment of the Chinese Customs Service, constituting nearly 11¼% of the entire personnel of the service. The distribution according to nationality of the foreign employees in the service is as follows:

Nationality	In-door Staff	Out-door Staff	Coast Staff	Marine Department Staff	Works Department Staff	Total
British	127	290	35	78	21	551
Japanese	45	170	..	..	..	215
Russian	14	65	..	14	1	94
American	20	33	1	11	1	66
Italian	10	18	..	2	..	30
Norwegian	5	17	3	5	..	30
Danish	4	20	1	4	..	29
Portuguese	4	21	2	..	..	27
French	20	3	..	..	..	23
Swedish	3	13	1	5	..	22
Latvian	..	8	..	7	..	15
Polish	..	8	..	1	..	9
Dutch	5	..	..	1	..	6
Korean	1	5	..	..	..	6
Spanish	2	3	..	..	..	5
Belgian	3	1	..	..	..	4
Esthonian	..	3	..	..	..	3
Finnish	..	2	..	1	..	3
Czecho-Slovak	..	2	..	..	..	2
Lithuanian	..	1	..	1	..	2
Greek	..	1	..	..	..	1
Roumanian	..	1	..	..	..	1
Swiss	1	..	..	..	..	1
	263*a*	686*b*	43	130*c*	23	1145

a Excluding 43 Medical Officers of various nationalities.
b Excluding 33 Supernumerary Watchers & Watchmen (nationality unknown, but mostly Indians).
c Excluding 3 Indian Watchmen.

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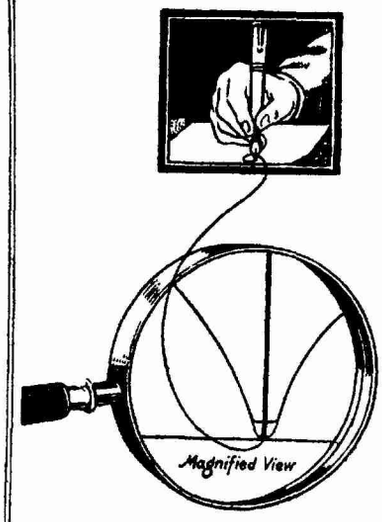

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The Chinese postal service, which was formerly part of the Customs Service and was only made into a separate organization on May 29, 1910, is another service in which foreigners are employed. The latest available statistics show that there are 120 foreigners on its pay-roll, the distribution being as follows:

French	26
British	45
Americans	5
Japanese	12
Others	32
Total:	120

As a result of the Reorganization Loan Agreement of 1923, a Foreign Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration was appointed. Foreigners were also enlisted as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in various salt producing districts. The first Chief Inspector was Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E. The following was the distribution of foreign employees in this service on December 31, 1926:

British	28
French	12
Americans	3
Japanese	10
Others	10
Total:	63

In addition to these regular services, there are over a score of foreign advisers to the Chinese government. According to nationality, these are as follow:

Americans	7
British	2
Japanese	6
Russian	1
French	2
Belgian	2
Danish	1
Norwegian	1
Swedish	1
Total:	23

Their distribution to various organs is shown in the following table:

President's Office:—	American	1
	British	1
	Japanese	2
Cabinet Office:—	British	1
	French	1
Bureau of Audit:—	Russian	1
	French	1
	Japanese	1
Foreign Office:—	Belgian	1
Ministry of Finance:—	American	1
Ministry of Agriculture & Commerce:—	American	2
	Swedish	1
Ministry of Communications:—	Danish	1
	American	3
	Japanese	3
	Belgian	1
Police Depatrment:—	Norwegian	1
Total:		23

The number of foreign troops stationed in the Legation Quarter as Legation Guards is as follows:

Americans	450
British	224
French	228
Italians	49
Japanese	140
Total:	1,091

This is quite apart from the various foreign garrisons in China.

(Continued from page 110)

of the late Sir Everard Fraser, then British Consul General, under which it was agreed that any disputes between the Guilds and the Company should be referred to arbitration.

The Company refuses to arbitrate the present dispute, which refers to a ten per cent reduction in salaries which went into effect last April and also concerns the matter of the Company recognizing the Guilds.

The local agents of the China Navigation Co., are Butterfield & Swire, the principals in London being John Swire & Co

Strange Far Eastern Bedfellows

BY DOREMUS SCUDDER

(Reprinted from Unity, Chicago)

IS Great Asia being forced into a gigantic entente by the folly of the white race? It was a blow to Great Britain and America some years ago to learn how China and Russia, the two mightiest national aggregates on earth, were coming into sympathetic relations. Instead of being seen for what they were, an exhibition of international brotherhood and squaredealing, the Soviet Government's remission of boxer indemnities, its recognition of China's real position as one of the great nations by dispatching to her capital a full ambassador, its renunciation of extraterritorial privileges, and its honest treatment of the Republic as an equal were viewed as a diabolical plot of enemies of the human race. No blindness like that of those who will not see.

Now that Canton is out to unify China and to champion the type of democracy locally regnant in that country for centuries, perhaps the eyes of the American people may be opened to what is happening in the great continent across the Pacific. No one who knows the Chinese fears for a moment that anything like Soviet Communism is going to evolve out of the celestial turmoil. China has been very slowly developing its own social system in a manner peculiarly *suigeneris* and nothing the rest of the world can do is likely to prevent though it will doubtless modify the ultimate outcome. In fact it is modifying it, for the Chinese mentality is second to that of no other national group. And the Chinese are looking far today.

It was my privilege while in Constantinople recently to meet one of the best known of Chinese statesmen, a man of splendid physical proportions as well as of large mental reach, who has occupied with decided success some of the highest positions in the service of his Government. We had a heart to heart talk.

"I am here in Turkey," said in substance this political leader, "to compare Turkish conditions past and present with those in China. Under the capitulations Turkey was bound hand and foot in fashion somewhat similar to the plight of China with her extrality fetters. We Chinese are deeply interested in the way Turkey ended this tyranny without a 'by your leave' to any of the overlording Powers.

"There are of course many differences in the parallelism of conditions in the two nations. Religion complicated Turkey's problems and still does. In China we are absolutely free from religious bias. We have always been tolerant and are willing to let the great religions teach their points of moral excellence to our people. Turkey has had to pass a law forbidding all religious instruction in schools. That would never be needed in our country. We are glad to have the educational help which Christian schools give.

"Again Turkey has passed a coastwise shipping law not unlike that of the United States, your country. Here is a point of similarity with us. China must have the same sort of legislation, but I feel (and others of our leaders would agree) that such a law ought not to go into effect suddenly. We do not desire to bring losses to the owners of ships in the coastal trade of China, hence I favor granting six months or a year to these owners to adjust themselves to the situation which such a law would occasion.

"But one thing in this influence of Turkey upon China I do seriously dread. My journey to this country and study of the questions presented here is going to move many of our leaders to visit this land and draw their own conclusions from what they learn. Throughout her after-war contact with the dominant European Powers Turkey has felt compelled to rely upon militarism for sanction in her demands for justice at their hands. I fear that my countrymen may be impressed with this fact and return to urge a policy of up-to-date armament upon China. Of course everyone knows how in the fifties and sixties Japan was made by European Powers to realize that the only way in which she could climb into the first rank of Great States was through the cultivation of military and naval power. She succeeded beyond everyone's expectations. I dread the influence of all this example and particularly of Turkey's after-war history upon my people. We do not want militarism. Our history proves its uselessness. But Europe may so reenforce Turkey's teaching that my countrymen may be deceived into the cultivation of a militaristic spirit and the practise of war preparedness."

"What would be the effect upon China," I asked, "of the passage by Congress of a law providing that all aliens legally resident in the United States are equally eligible to naturalization"? The face of the statesman lighted up with a most revelatory expression as he told me how the action of America

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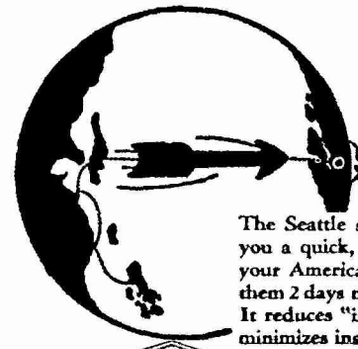

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in racially discriminating against Chinese by holding them ineligible to naturalization had stabbed his people to the heart. Such a law he realized would leave practically unchanged our anti-immigration legislation and admit annually a negligible number of his countrymen, but "It would forever cement the friendship between the two nations and lift the entire Pacific world to a new plane of peaceful intercourse."

Who in America would have looked to see China learning from Turkey in her relations with the extrality Powers? Russia and Turkey have been driven together by Europe's and America's treatment of the Soviet Government. Persia has already swung into sympathy. India is seething with discontent over the insults of her fellow Dominions in the British Empire. And now the Far East and the Far West of Asia are entering into a relationship of mutual influence against the aggressions of the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

It certainly is no time to talk of intervention in China. Fortunately Washington has stood firm for no interference in the present crisis through which the Asian Republic is passing and Japan is maintaining the same attitude of friendship—semi-friendship I suppose my Chinese friend in Constantinople would call it, for he remarked, "As long as Japan maintains post-offices in Manchuria and is unwilling to cancel those of the twenty-one demands still in force, we cannot think she is treating China fairly or in friendly fashion." Those of us who know Japan believe that this nearest Pacific neighbor of ours is bound to satisfy the Chinese Republic on these points. When that is done Asia and European Russia will stand together.

Our country holds the key to all this situation. Given such a law as the one above referred to, let it be followed up by our expressed consent to the ending of extrality and to China's control of her customs, and that nation will be saved from militarism.

As one journeys through Europe, gets into the inwardness of the League of Nations and surveys at first hand the Asiatic situation, he realizes what America might mean to all these problems. In a very true sense through our racially discriminatory laws we are the enemy of human progress and happiness. Our protective tariff which protects no one except a few of our rich men, is damning the prosperity of our farmers and is reducing the working people of Europe to a condition not far from slavery. Our debt policy, our refusal to call the world into conference which will outlaw war, cancel international indebtedness and end militarism through disarmament, our enlarging preparedness policy, and our treatment of the Philippines, Central America, Haiti, Samoa and the Virgin Islands are making us the most hated of all peoples. We can change this, if we will. But it will take a lot of will.

Chinese Orator Wins In Many Contests

To the already long list of Chinese who have won oratorical honors in the United States is now added the name of Glenn Ginn, whose record is a particularly good one. Mr. Ginn graduated this year from Park College, situated at Parksville, nine miles from Kansas City, Mo.

At the interstate oratorical contest held at Evanston, Ill., April 29, Mr. Ginn won against contestants from six colleges.

Mr. Glenn Ginn

Speaking of the event, the *Park Alumniad* says: "Mr. Ginn is an orator of splendid ability. He is a Chinese by nationality, and thus spoke with feeling and acquaintance in presenting an oration of timely interest, 'The Yellow Peril' Mr. Ginn's English diction is excellent. He knows how to speak the 'American language' in terms of the Oriental viewpoint."

In addition to the above, Mr. Ginn has won oratorical contests against six colleges of Missouri, against a man from each of the states of Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, and against all the states in the upper Mississippi basin.

Present American Policy in China in the Light of the Past

(Concluded from last week)

Secretary Kellogg's Statement of American Policy

The United States did not reply directly to the British proposal. But on January 26, of this year Secretary Kellogg made public a memorandum which set forth American policy in part as follows:

"At this time, when there is so much discussion of the Chinese situation, I deem it my duty to state clearly the position of the Department of State on the questions of tariff autonomy and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

"The United States is now and has been, ever since the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, prepared to enter into negotiations with any Government of China or delegates who can represent or speak for China not only for the putting into force of the surtaxes of the Washington Treaty but entirely releasing tariff control and restoring complete tariff autonomy to China.

"The United States would expect, however, that it be granted most-favored-nation treatment and that there should be no discrimination against the United States and its citizens in customs duties, or taxes, in favor of the citizens of other nations or discrimination by grants of special privileges and that the open door with equal opportunity for trade in China shall be maintained; and further that China should afford every protection to American citizens, to their property and rights.

"The United States is prepared to put into force the recommendations of the Extraterritoriality Commission which can be put into force without a treaty at once and to negotiate the release of extraterritorial rights as soon as China is prepared to provide protection by law and through her courts to American citizens, their rights and property.....

"The Government of the United States was ready then and is ready now to continue the negotiations on the entire subject of the tariff and extraterritoriality or to take up negotiations on behalf of the United States alone. The only question is with whom it shall negotiate. As I have said heretofore, if China can agree upon the appointment of delegates representing the authorities or the people of the country, we are prepared to negotiate such a treaty. However, existing treaties which were ratified by the Senate of the United States cannot be abrogated by the President but must be superceded by new treaties negotiated with somebody representing China and subsequently ratified by the Senate of the United States.

"The Government of the United States has watched with sympathetic interest the nationalistic awakening of China and welcomes every advance made by the Chinese people toward reorganizing their system of Government.

"During the difficult years since the establishment of the new regime in 1912, the Government of the United States has endeavored in every way to maintain an attitude of the most careful and strict neutrality as among the several factions that have disputed with one another for control in China. The Government of the United States expects, however, that the people of China and their leaders will recognize the right of American citizens in China to protection for life and property during the period of conflict for which they are not responsible. In the event that the Chinese Authorities are unable to afford such protection, it is of course the fundamental duty of the United States to protect the lives and property of its citizens. It is with the possible necessity for this in view that American naval forces are now in Chinese waters. This Government wishes to deal with China in a most liberal spirit. It holds no concession in China and has never manifested any imperialistic attitude toward that country. It desires, however, that its citizens be given equal opportunity with the citizens of the other Powers to reside in China and to pursue their legitimate occupations without special privileges, monopolies or spheres of special interest or influence."

Not receiving from the other powers assurance of joint action, as proposed in her December Memorandum, Great Britain pursued her policy independently and opened negotiations between North and South China just previous to the rioting at Hankow and Kiukiang in early January. These negotiations, concerniug the future status of the British concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang were carried on in the South, after the first informal conversations between Mr. Eugene Chen, Kuomintang Foreign Minister, and the new British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, by Mr. Owen O'Malley of the British

Legation at Peking. Negotiations in the south culminated in an agreement signed on February 19, 1927 between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley. The agreement as concluded provided for administration of the British Concession as a Sino-British municipality, modelled on the ones already existing in the former German and Austrian concessions. The policing and management of the public works and sanitation are to be conducted by the Chinese authorities in charge. Chinese citizens and British subjects are entitled to the same rights. The agreements at Kiukiang were practically identical.

Negotiations in the north for the return of the British Concession at Tientsin provide for a council made up of five Chinese and five British members, the deciding vote resting with the Chinese chairman.

American official policy continues as at first outlined by Secretary Kellogg in January when the northern advance of the Cantonese army created a danger zone for foreigners in the Yangtze Valley. On April 25th the President made the following statement of the official attitude in Washington:

"Our citizens are being concentrated in ports where we can protect them and remove them. It is solely for this purpose that our warships and marines are in that territory.. We do not wish to pursue any course of aggression against the Chinese people. We are there to prevent aggression against our people by any of their disorderly elements. Ultimately the turmoil will quiet down and some form of authority will emerge, which will no doubt be prepared to make adequate settlement for any wrongs we have suffered. We shall, of course, maintain the dignity of our Government and insist upon proper respect being extneded to our authority. But our actions will at all times be those of a friend solicitious for the well-being of the Chinese people."

Senators and Congressman Entertained by Chinese

Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Guy D. Goff, and Congressman L. C. Dyer, who are at present on a tour of China together with their families, were the guests at a dinner party given by Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Sunday, June 26, at the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Club.

All three of the guests responded to invitations to speak.

In the course of his remarks, Senator Wheeler said: "The people of America have always felt kindly for China," What they want is simply the good will of China. They are very sympathetic towards the nationalist movement. The doubt in their minds is: will the Chinese people rise to the occasion of unifying China and keeping it unified? America has no selfish motives towards China. She merely seeks the friendship and goodwill of the Chinese. We are opposed to military dictatorship. We hope that with the growth of the nationalist movement you will be able to raise the standard of living among the farmers and workers. When they can earn more money, they will be inclined to buy more from America. It is the trade of China that America wants, and this on the basis of mutual friendship. Look at our missionaries. Those of our countrymen who donated funds to help the missionary cause are entirely actuated by the motive of doing good to the Chinese people. The missionaries sacrificed time and home ties because they wanted to do good in an unselfish manner. I shall carry back with me very kindly feelings."

"We are here to think and feel with you," said Senator Goff among other things. "I came to the Orient as a student freed from preconceived views. I admire your history and civilisation which I have carefully studied. Your country in its struggle for good government to help every citizen to stand on his own feet is bound to succeed. You must give women an equal chance. In a republic selfishness is the one thing that will bring on disaster. This was how the Greeks and the Romans had a republican form of government which did not last long."

"Senators do all the talking, and Members of the House of Representatives do all the work," said Congressman Dyer in excusing himself from speech-making. "The moral support of America can always be safely relied upon whenever China's territorial integrity is menaced. America is the champion of justice and liberty. You must also respect the rights of the people of all nationalities within your border. With a history and civilisation such as China's she is bound to become a great nation. I have visited many Chinese cities, and am very fond of China and the Chinese. American officials are here in China just to help to build up trade. We want to see in China a net-work of great industries with the co-operation of American engineers and capitalists. This will provide employment and educational facilities. Americans have been the friends of China, even from the time of George Washington, later at the time of John Hays, and now the good work is being carried on by President Coolidge."

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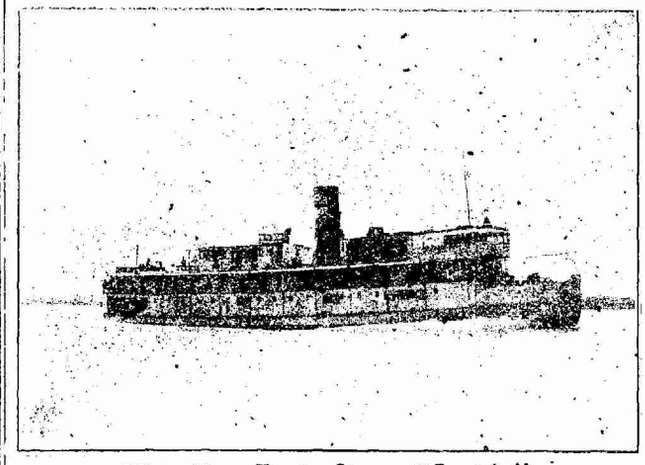

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Men and Events

The Y Men's Club held its annual business meeting in the China United Insurance building, Shanghai, June 27.

Dr. Ho En Seong, recently of Nanking, has opened an office for the practice of dentistry at 7 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Medhurst College, situated in Chaoufoong road, Shanghai, graduated thirteen student this year, the speech day exercises being held June 27.

Chev. S. K. Chen, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed chief secretary of the special branch of the Foreign Ministry in Shanghai.

Shanghai College held its commencement exercises June 25, graduating the largest class in its history. Included in the 51 graduates, are seven women, also a record.

Six Chinese were arrested at Hankow June 24 aboard an Italian vessel on suspicion of running guns to Yang Sen at Ichang. Ichang was captured June 24 by the Nationalist troops.

The annual commencement exercises of Soochow University were held June 28. The graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Comparative Law School, the School of Physical Education and the First Middle School took part.

Community Church, situated at 33 Avenue Petain, Shanghai, has issued a list of members corrected up to June 15, showing that the Church has 447 members. Of the 121 charter members when the Church was organized in September, 1920, 97 are still on the roll.

In Boston, Mass., where there are 700 Kuomintang members, most of whom are employed in laundries the members are distributing with every bundle of clean clothes a four-page pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the American Public from the Nationalist Government of China."

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, will sail from San Francisco for the Far East July 5 on the s. s. *Taiyo Maru*. After stopping off in Japan he will come to China, and later proceed to the Philippines.

Senator Hiram Bingham, interviewed at Hankow, stated that he saw no signs of Bolshevism or anti-foreignism, according to a Nationalist News Agency despatch. Senator Bingham returned to Shanghai during the week, and proceeded to North China June 29 travelling together with General Butler.

Maurice T. Price, formerly with the educational department of Edward Evans and Sons, Shanghai, has accepted an assistant professorship in sociology, at the University of Washington, Seattle. H. F. McNair, formerly of St. John's University, also has joined the faculty of the University of Washington.

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury former pastor of Community Church, departed from Shanghai June 25 by the French steamer *Angers* for Europe. Rev. Drury, who is accompanied by Mrs. Drury, intends taking a course of study at one of the theological universities in Scotland before entering upon further pastorate work.

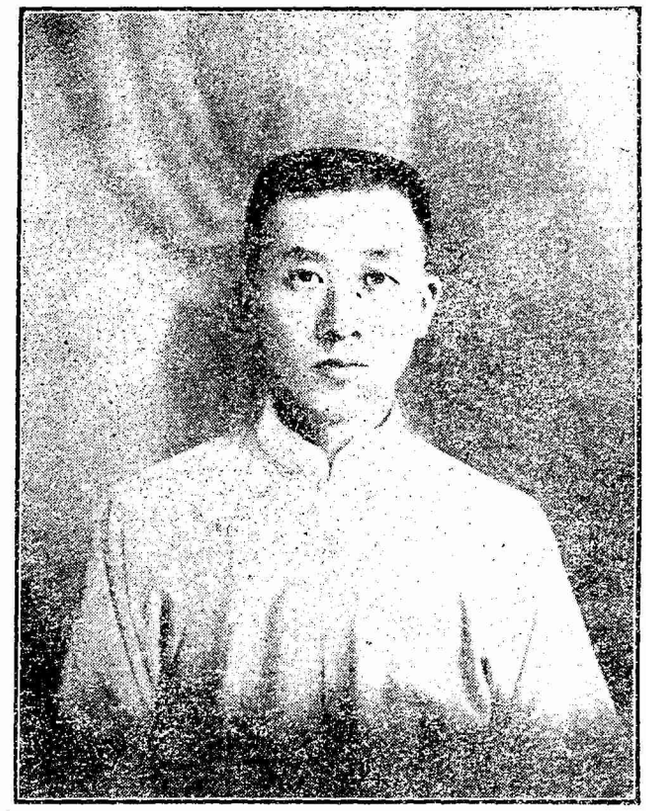
Judge Milton S. Purdy and staff of officials of the U. S. Court for China, returned end of last week from the North, after holding court in Harbin and Tientsin. All cases tried were on the civil calendar. There were no criminal cases, and for that reason District Attorney Sellett was not a member of the party, which left here May 24.

The *North China Daily News*, British official organ in Shanghai, not satisfied with frequently explaining that there is no truth in a commonly repeated statement that at one time there was a sign at the entrance to the Public Garden, reading: "Chinese and dogs not admitted," published an advertisement June 25, under the heading of "Dogs": "FOR SALE, a *coolie*"!

E. L. McCloskey, who for the past ten years has been resident manager for China of the Westinghouse Electric International Co., departed last week for Santiago, Chile, where he will occupy a similar post. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey were prominent in local American activities. Mr. McCloskey served on the original building committee of the American Club and held a commission in the American Co., S. V. C.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the U. S. A., was the guest of honor at a dinner at William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, June 3, given by the Business and Professional Women's Club of that city. Fellow guests were Stephen G. Porter, Congressman, and Charles H. Kline, mayor of Pittsburgh. In his address Dr. Sze paid a high tribute to Mr. Porter's work on behalf of China. The Pittsburgh newspapers commented editorially commending the promoters of the event.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Teng Shou-chuan

鄧壽荃

Mr. Teng Shou Chuan was born in Anhui in 1888. He pursued his advanced education in Hunan Polytechnic Institute, long famed as a center of higher technical education in the central part of China. Later on he went to Japan to specialize in mining and metallurgy. After a year he came back to work under Governor Chao Heng-ti along the lines of educational administration. Two years after he was elected a Member of Hunan Provincial Assembly. It is worthy of note that most of the speeches, which he delivered during its regular sessions and which dealt mainly with industrial problems, showed his insight into the real cause of every happening, and an understanding of the worst consequences of same. After another two years he was appointed manager of a big lead-refining factory, owned by the Hunan provincial government. Shortly afterward he was promoted to be the Chief Superintendent of the Shui-kou-shan Mining Corporation, also an organization owned by the government and employing more than five thousand workers. Under his wise management, abuses were discouraged, and reforms were introduced so it began to make more profit in a few months than it had formerly lost in a year. This gained him General Tang Seng-chi's implicit confidence as a financier, so on his assuming the governorship of Hunan after General Chao's leaving, Gen. Tang appointed him Commissioner of Finance. After the recent success of the Kuomintang troops in the Northern Expedition, Mr. Teng was for some time Acting Chairman of the Hunan Administration Committee. At present he holds the office of Commissioner of Construction, and he has many returned students working under him, He, being sincere, resourceful, and energetic, is laying out, as well as carrying out, projects for the benefit of the people at large.

Funeral of Gov. Hsia Dzao Held at Hangchow

Following a memorial service on the previous day, funeral services were held at Hangchow June 20 for Hsia Dzao, former civil governor of Chekiang, who met his death under tragic circumstances last October. At the memorial service, at which all public organizations of the city were represented, an account was given of how the governor met his death. He was executed last October by order of Sun Chuan-fang, following an attempted uprising. His offense was principally that he was loyal to Lu Yung-hsiang. After giving up a place called Dong Lu as a hiding place, he returned to Hangchow, but to no avail. Sun was implacable. The late Governor was the idol of most people in Chekiang, for which province he always put forward his best efforts.

From the Chinese Press

June 20—*Toho* report states that communist elements at Hankow still carrying on in secret despite official suppression—Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang return to Shantung from Peking conference—Final hearing of Madame Borodin scheduled for this week—Remainder of Sun Chuan-fang's troops numbering about 25,000 being reorganized for service in Shantung—Pan Fu trying to negotiate new loan of $2,000,000 for war purposes—Nanking report states belief Tsinanfu will be captured shortly—*Kuo Wen* message from Tsinanfu, Shantung states that Sun Chuan-fang fears that there are many Nationalist troops in disguise among his troops which retreated from northern Kiangsu into Shantung.

June 21—Japanese Consulate in Shanghai protests anti-Japanese boycott which has been started as result of troop landings at Tsingtao—Hankow report states that silver embargo may be lifted shortly—Wu-Han appoints Tang Shen-tse commander of 4th army corps in recognition of his services in defeating Fengtien in Honan—Wellington Koo, just prior to his resignation sends the ninth note of protest to Japan regarding troop landings at Tsingtao—Yang Yu-ting appointed Governor of Fengtien—Reported that Yang Sen looted Shasi and Ichang to the extent of $6,500,000—Reported from Nanking that Feng Yu-hsiang will visit Nanking following Hsuchowfu conference—*Kuo Wen* states that Northerners have 40,000 troops in Yenchowfu, south of the Grand Canal—Nanking report states possibility that Sun Chuan-fang's troops may turn over to South—Military activities at Hsuchow cease during conference between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek—Chiang Kai-shek summons important Nanking officials to Hsuchowfu including Hu Han-ming, Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Tse-hui, Li Shi-tsung, Tsai Yun-pei, and Gen. Huang Fu, Mayor of Shanghai for conference with Feng Yu-hsiang—Japanese becoming active at Tsingtao, erect military wireless station on Japanese primary school where troops are quartered and also establish bus services to connect with outlying areas—Reported that Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways will increase passenger fares 10 percent in order to raise fund of $30,000 for starting a cooperative store for employees and also to arrange for construction of homes for employes.

June 22—*Toho* (Japanese) news agency's Peking report states that Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek have signed an agreement to fight the communists—Tientsin report has it that Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang have formulated against Peking with Gen. Lu Chung-lin leading forces on Peking-Hankow Railway, Chin Yun-ao on Lung-Hai Railway, Chen Tiao-yuan on Tientsin-Pukow line and that combined drive will start on July 1—Japanese report states that rumors persist that Sun Chuan-fang's troops in Shantung will go over to the Nationalists—Japanese report from Changsha state that Japanese forced to evacuate owing to the fact that there is no assurance of safety for life and property in Hunan; that the financial stringency makes business impossible; that steamers cannot navigate without gunboat escorts; that Japanese may be permitted to return to readjust their properties but that they must be ready to get out at any time—Serious riots and boycott develop in Foochow owing to the shooting of a Chinese merchant by one of the Chinese official tax collectors; all shops close and merchants raid house and office of director of tax causing loss of $50,000 and demand execution of tax collector responsible for killing—*Kuo Wen* states that Sun Chuan-fang is seriously ill in Tientsin and unable to return to front—Feng Yu-hsiang delivers address in Hsuchowfu lauding Chiang Kai-shek's services in the revolution, his faithfulness to Sun Yat-sen principles and pledges his support to Chiang Kai-shek in drive to eliminate Chang Tso-ling—Feng returns to Chengchow following conference—*Kuo Wen* reports that Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Li Chi-tsai and Fen Chung-hsiu of Honan as commanders of the 5th and 45th Nationalist armies—Nationalist leaders at Nanking express satisfaction with outcome of Feng-Chiang conference—Kiangsu authorities, according to Nanking report, plan to levy duty on coal at rate of $1 a ton—Nanking Government, according to *Kuo Wen* will levy tax of 15½ % on cigarettes hoping to raise $12,000,000 annually for educational purposes; tax to be administered by Sun Chia-yung, Wan Chung-mo and Sze Chia-ling.

June 23—Baron Tanaka, Japanese premier, again postpones conference with Japanese Minister and consuls from China owing to the fact that Tanaka was indisposed; rumored that Tanaka will shortly appoint a Minister of Foreign Affairs—Diplomatic Body formally notified of Chang

(*Continued on page 127*)

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—Directors—

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Kou Van Yoon, Manager of the E. Zung Fong Cotton Yarn House.
Woo Ling Shu, General Manager of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill.
Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.
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Chiang Kai-shek And Feng Yu-Hsiang

BY J. B. P.

In the summary of the Chinese political situation appearing in these columns of *The Review* last week, the evidence pointed most convincingly in the direction of a close coordination of the activities of the Wu-Han Government and the 'Christian General' Feng Yu-hsiang. That was the way it appeared in the light of the Chengchow conference wherein Feng Yu-hsiang and the officials of the Wu-Han Government, apparently decided upon common action with Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province, in the drive against Chang Tso-ling at Peking. Now, however, the matter of Feng Yu-hsiang's cooperation with Hankow does not look so convincing, due to the fact that immediately following the Chengchow meeting, Feng proceeded at once to the east along the Lung-Hai Railway to Hsuchowfu in northern Kiangsu, where he had a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Nationalist forces attached to the Nanking Government.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang (left) and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This picture was taken in front of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hsuchowfu where Feng and Chiang held their conference. The banner over the door reads, "Welcome Feng Yu-hsiang" and the poster on the wall next to Chiang Kai-shek is a denouncement of the 'Communists.'

Feng's Declaration

Feng Yu-hsiang arrived in Hsuchow with a personal bodyguard of 500 men on the morning of Sunday, June 19 and remained there for three days in conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other military men connected with Chiang's army and also with Hu Han-ming, Hwang Fu and other civilian members of the Nanking Government. Just prior to his departure from Hsuchowfu to rejoin his troops at Chengchow, Feng issued to the press a copy of a telegram which he had sent to the Wu-Han Government which sounded very much like an ultimatum, the essential points of which were:

"First, Borodin, who already has resigned, should return to his own country at once.

"Second, the members of the executive committee of the Nationalist Government, who wish to go abroad for a rest, should be allowed to do so. The other members of the Wu-Han Government should join the Nanking Government."

Feng's telegram, which was addressed to "Comrades Wang Chiang-wei, Teng Yen-ta, etc." started out by reviewing his conversations with members of the Wu-Han Government at Chengchow the week priviously pertaining to conditions in Hunan province where "merchants, traders, factory-owners and land-owners are being oppressed by the laborers and peasants." The Chinese people, according to Feng, do not approve of such despotic practices, for even the families of the soldiers at the front were being persecuted and their lands confiscated. Many crimes were being committed in the name of nationalism, he declared. Feng then explained that in his belief an effort was being made to throw all China into confusion in order to serve the purposes of a small number who had wormed their way into the party organization in an effort to obtain control of the Kuomintang Party. Efforts had been made to stop the unrest in the party, but the advice of the higher-ups had not been heeded, he stated. Therefore, after talking the matter over with Chiang Kai-shek and other members of the Nanking Government, Feng decided that a 'cleansing process' was necessary, hence his advice to Borodin and the Chinese radicals at Wu-Han to get out. Feng's telegram concluded with a profession of full-hearted adherence to the principles of Sun Yat-sen and an appeal for unity in connection with the Northern campaign. The last sentence of the telegram was of particular interest in that Feng declared, "If Tang Shen-tse (Wu-Han military commander) is really patriotic, and still a revolutionist, he should send his troops to Chengchow at once to cooperate with me in taking Peking and completing the Northern expedition."

Feng's Interview

During the course of the Hsuchowfu conference Feng Yu-hsiang was interviewed by foreign newspaper correspondents, in the course of which he explained that he and Chiang Kai-shek had worked out a plan of military cooperation; that China's enemies were militarism and imperialism but that it was necessary first to settle the internal troubles of the party. "With the communists eliminated," he declared,, there is no reason why Nationalism should not sweep the land."

Chiang Kai-shek, who returned to Nanking following the Conference told the newspaper correspondents that he was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting with Feng and that from the standpoint of the Nanking Government, "there was now great prospects for a great victory for the moderate elements in the Kuomintang." Dr. Hu Han-ming, civilian head of the Nanking Government also expressed satisfaction with the outcome and when asked for the names of the Chinese members of the Kuomintang in Hankow who should 'go abroad for their health' he named Hsu Chien and Eugene Chen, adding that while Eugene Chen had performed an excellent service

(Continued on page 128)

(*Continued from page 125*)

Tso-ling's assumption of office as 'Generalissimo'—Canton observes second anniversary of Shameen incident with trouble—Chiang Kai-shek returns to Nanking from Hsuchowfu where he conferred with Feng Yu-hsiang; Feng and Chiang issue joint manifesto regarding cooperation and ousting of communists; Feng Yu-hsiang sends telegram to Hankow Government stating that Borodin should return to his own country immediately and that certain Chinese members of the Wu-Han Government who desired to go abroad for a rest, should be permitted to depart as soon as possible—Chang Chung-chang sends Gen. Hsu Kun to command armored train for inspecting railway in Shantung and also sends airplane south to inspect Nationalist forces in Hsuchowfu area—Wang Yin-tai assumes office as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking, but states that since politics are at a standstill nothing can be done for the present—Reported that Wu Pei-fu has left Nanyang, Honan for Szechuen—Generals Chang Tso-hsiang left Peking for Paotingfu and Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-tsung prepare to depart for Honan front—Nanking Ministry of Finance prepares to organize Anti-Opium Bureau for eradification of opium production and transportation through high taxes—Chiang Kai-shek orders offensive to begin June 25—Nationalist Finance Conference opens in Nanking attended by delegates from Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to work out method of disposing of customs funds and apportionment of military funds—Chinese Stock Exchange in Shanghai holds meeting and decides to stop dealings in Japanese stocks beginning on July 1.

June 24—Japanese Government decides to grant relief to Japanese refugees from Yangtsze Valley—Further clashes occur in Fukien province between merchants and tax-collectors—Quo Tai-chi, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai replies to Japanese protest against the boycott stating that it is matter of great regret that the relations of the two countries should be disturbed and expressed hope that troops would shortly be withdrawn in order that the friendly relations might be resumed—*Toho* publishes report of Japanese Nanyang Maru sinking two Chinese sampans at Nanking and drowning several Chinese; Chinese officials at Nanking force ship to delay sailing—Pan Fu issues statement of Fengtien Cabinet policy: to eliminate red elements; unite military and administrative affairs; obtain equal treaty treatment with foreign nations by negotiation; establish civil-service examinations for officials—Gen. Yang Sen forces Ichang Chamber of Commerce to hand over $270,000 which Yang uses to pay his troops—Fengtien troops from Kirin move down on Tientsin-Pukow line—Foreign Affairs department of Ankuochun combined with Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking—Sun Chuan-fang refuses to move his troops without money from Chang Tso-ling—360 French troops arrive in Tientsin, also 140 additional Japanese troops—42 American gunboats expected to arrive at Tsingtau at end of June for summer maneuvers—*Kuo Wen* states that Feng Yu-hsiang has made a strong appeal to the Wu-Han Government to cooperate in the Northern drive—Financial conference in Nanking decides to concentrate all revenues in the Nationalist Treasury—Reconstruction Bureau of Kiangsu decides to establish two bureaus for the promotion of industry in Kiangsu: Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry and Bureau of Silk and Silk-worms.

June 25—Seventeen public organizations in Canton form organization for pushing anti-Japanese boycott and Union of stevedores orders suspension of unloading Japanese goods, but *Toho* report states that "it is generally believed that the boycott is impracticable"—Japan signs treaty of amity and commerce with Abyssinia—Wang Yin-tai, Peking foreign minister in *Toho* interview says he believes that relations between China and Japan "will become more improved than at present" and in reference to the Sino-Japanese treaty now under consideration expresses hope that negotiations will be concluded shortly after the return of Minister Yoshizawa to Peking—Japanese Legation in Peking acknowledges receipt of official notification of Chang Tso-ling's assumption office as 'generalissimo'—*Kuo Wen* agency states that the new Peking Government represents combination of Mukden, Shantung and Anfu cliques and that great hopes are held out for military success—German and Dutch Ministers also acknowledge receipt of Chang Tso-ling's 'generalissimo' Note—Sun Chuang-fang and family arrive in Tsinanfu—Chang Tso-ling summons Mongolian princes to conference in Peking—Nanking Government appoints Yen Ta-tsu as financial commissioner of Chekiang in place of Chen Chi-tsai, resigned; also appoints Li Chi-hung and Sung Yu-ling as heads of Kiangsu and Shanghai anti-opium bureaus—Feng Yu-hsiang telegraphs C. T. Wang in Shanghai to organize Red Cross unit of doctors to be dispatched to Chengchow, Honan.

June 26—Conference of Japanese consular and diplomatic officials finally meets in Tokyo for consideration of Chinese

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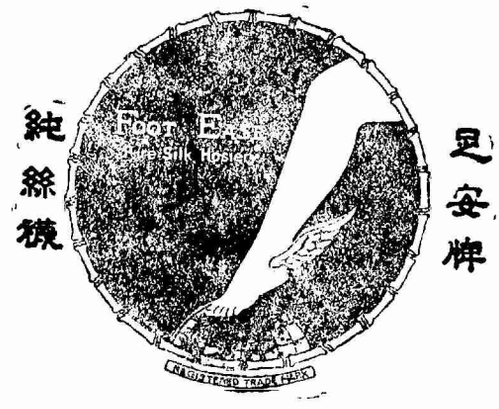

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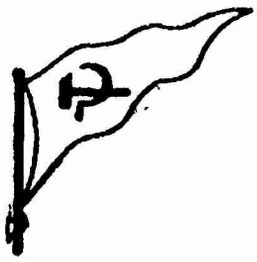

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affairs—Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling issues a mandate ordering a 'truce' in the civil war, declaring that his only interest is to bring peace to the nation, quiet the public mind, renovate diplomacy and do away with misgovernment—Gen. Chu Pei-teh arrives at Kiukiang and Chen Kung-po also arrives from Hankow; large anti-Japanese demonstration held, but *Toho* report states that 'no enthusiasm aroused' —Serious panic prevails in Wanhsien owing to bandits; Tang Shen-tse's troops proceed up river from Wanhsien in pursuit of Yang Sen's forces—Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling issues another mandate in which he tells of his old and 'enduring' friendship for Sun Yat-sen and of his great desire to assist in the establishment of the Three Peoples' Principles, and also the eradification of red influence!

June 27—Nationalist News Agency (Hankow) report states that U. S. Senator Bingham, in interview, stated that he saw no traces of 'bolshevism' or anti-foreignism in the Hankow area; Bingham interviewed Eugene Chen, Borodin, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Madame Sun Yat-sen and will return to Shanghai shortly—Hankow report states Ichang captured by Wu-Han troops and Yang Sen forced to retreat —*Kuo Min* Agency (organ of Nanking) states that Chinese soldier was killed and thrown overboard into Yangtsze by Japanese crew and deckhands of *Suiyang Maru* while the boat was at Chinkiang—Kiangsu Financial Bureau begins investigation into likin tax—Shanghai Kuomintang sends letter to Gen. Yamanashi demanding immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung and Chihli; voluntary cancellation of unequal treaties; recognition of Nanking Nationalist Government—12,000 people attend mass meeting in Foochow protesting against Japanese in Shantung, according to *Toho* report—Rear Admiral Araki, now in Shanghai will go to Hankow with staff on inspection trip on flagship *Tone*.

(Continued from page 126)

in the past, that he did not consider "Chen's presence in Nanking as necessary."

The Northern Campaign

Naturally, neither Feng Yu-hsiang nor Chiang Kai-shek divulged their plans for the Northern advance, but it is assumed that Chiang Kai-shek will manage the eastern sector and Feng the western, while Yen Hsi-shan is supposed to cooperate in the advance directly on Peking from Kalgan when the proper time arrives. However, it is not yet certain that Yen will depart from his old policy of neutrality, so that the chief burden of eliminating Chang Tso-ling from Chihli province will fall on Feng and Chiang. Feng's troops which are already in northern Honan north of the Yellow River will probably swing toward the northeast into Shantung with the intention of striking at the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in the vicinity of Techow, while Chiang Kai-shek will advance directly north from Hsuchowfu in the direction of Tianfu and Tsinanfu with his main army and in the mean time will send another army northward from Haichow at the eastern end of the Lung-Hai Railway along the Shantung coast with the possible intentions of cutting the Shantung Railway which connects Tsingtao with Tsinanfu, the latter being Gen. Chang Chung-chang's headquarters. The eastern end of the Shantung peninsula is controlled at the present by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang who has his headquarters at Weihsien. From an outward standpoint, it would appear that Feng and Chiang will attempt to drive through toward Tientsin without making a direct attack on Chang Chung-chang's strongholds at Tianfu and Tsinanfu, the reason for this being two-fold: First they will avoid a heavy battle which might use up a large number of men and vast quantities of ammunition and, second, they will thus avoid a clash with the Japanese who now have some 1,500 troops in Tsinan and some 5,000 more in Tsingtao. If they are able to do this they can then proceed on toward Tientsin, forcing Chang Tso-ling to evacuate Chihli and in the mean time can bottle up Chang Chung-chang's troops in central Shantung to be taken care of at leisure, somewhat similar to the plan of campaign in Central China which resulted in the occupation of Hupeh province even though Wu Pei-fu's troops were still holding out in Wuchang.

What Chang Tso-ling Is Doing

Marshal Chang Tso-ling, according to both the British and Japanese reports from the northern capital, seems to be occupying himself with the drafting of proclamations and acting up to his new role of 'Generalissimo. Despite the fact that the opinion of skilled observers only give Chang Tso-ling about a month more in Peking, the Mukden Warlord continues to issue proclamations to 'his people' as though he controlled the whole country instead of a mere corner. Probably his most interesting proclamation was a demand for a 'truce' and a profession of friendship for the late Sun Yat-sen and the 'Three People's Principles,' While some persons seem to take these last-minute professions of patriotism seriously, most put them down as 'swan-songs' or an attempt on the part of Chang to make his peace with his God before passing from the Chinese political stage.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Missionary Book on Japan

Young Hearts In Old Japan. By Maude Madden. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company

Japan is rich in both natural and cultural beauty. The beauties of Fujiyama, Nikko, Shiujenji, Miyajima are as engaging and fascinating as the charms of the paintings, sculptures and architecture of Japan. The poems of Murasaki Shikebu, and the dramas of Chikamatsu are as pleasing as the cherry blossoms of Arashiyama or the calm of the temples of Kinkakuji and Ise. This abundunce of natural beauty has made the people of Japan poetic, sentimental, hospitable, kind and cheerful, It has also filled them with a great love of liberty. In this little book, written by a missionary lady, we find a combination of the color, the fragrance, the delicacy and the charm of Japan, interpreted in small delightful stories of every day life. At the same time we see a delightful interpretation of the American life in the pages of this book.

The oft-repeated allegation that the Japanese are not fond of religion is proved unfounded by a reading of this book.

The author finds among the Japanese girls some highly spiritual and deeply religious souls who take the teachings of Jesus most seriously. It is a fact that one can find real Christians in the Far East among the girls of Japan.

H. P. Shastri

A Chinese Discusses Poetry

Chinese Verse, By Chung Park-lum. New York: Lop Quan & Company.

From the splendid illustration on the cover through to the end of this book of poems there is abundant evidence that care was used by those who had a hand in writing and in publishing it.

The verse is excellent and it is a distinct contribution to the verse of the day. It is extremely simple and full of the symbolism so dear to the Oriental and the naivete so refreshing to the Occidental, particularly he who must read reams of magazine and book poetry these days before finding anything of more than momentary value.

There is only one adverse criticism that could be made. It is to be deplored that the translator attempted to put a number of the poems into unsuitable conventional and hackneyed rhyme forms. But a majority of the poems have been translated directly into English with no attempt to make English rhyme forms out of them. These are by far the best and the translator, Sui Peng, has done his duty to perfection here.

The author, Mr. Chung, is a young Chinese who has been living in the United States for about six years, as he states in his interesting little foreword. He has evidently gone over his verse carefully and extracted all things that were not essential. This, naturally, has made for simplicity and the result is well worth the extra labor entailed. He has kept the freshness of spontaneity, however, despite the extreme care he must have taken.

We quote one poem entitled "The Battle Field."

"This great lonely field. The grass has not been green for so long, so long.

"It has been touched by the hand of death.

"Unnumbered the lives lost here in the long ago

"Parents lost their sons; maidens lost their lovers..never, never, to see them again.

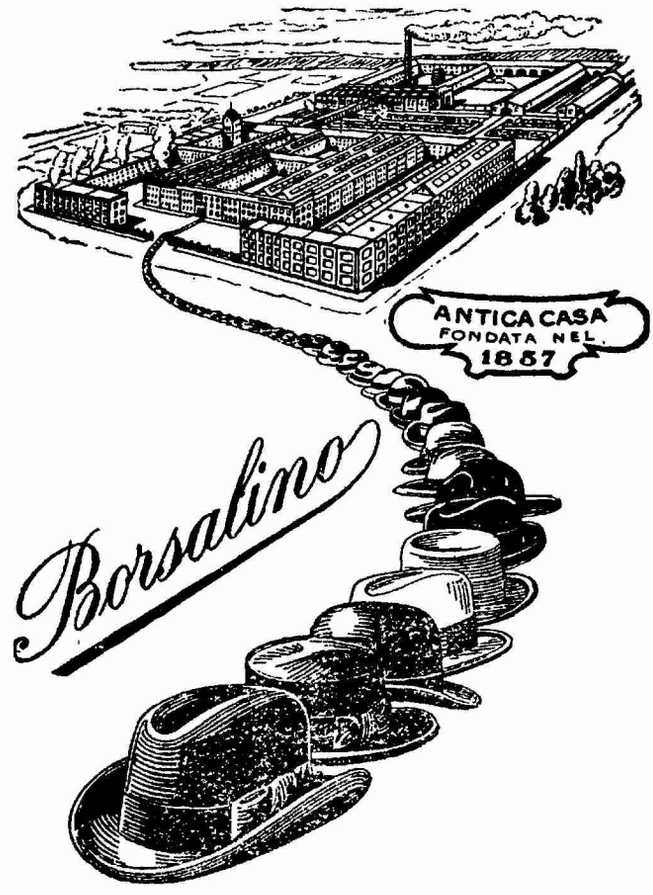
"Men died.

"Who was victorious?"

Many of the poems he has written about American scenery and when he speaks of the feelings of a young Chinese in a strange land his verse becomes vital.

The book is made up with the Chinese version of the poems on the left hand pages while opposite are Mr. Sui Peng's translations. The Chinese writing is in the modern style, the characters being written horizontally across the page.

There are about seventy poems in this volume, very few of them longer then ten or twelve lines and they are uniformly good. But in addition to the poetry, there are the illustrations and decorations done in ink by Edna Frances Edell. These are more than noteworthy, with the possible exception of the nude ladies doing a sort of Grecian dance inside the covers. Each poem has a different setting, with a decoration at the top of the page in keeping with the subject matter or the spirit of the particular verse on that page.



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F. P. Frazier.

Columbia University Issues List of Publications

Complete List of Publications of the Columbia University Press. New York: Columbia University. 1926.

This is a pamphlet of forty pages, the contents of which are adequately described by the title. In the list of Columbia University Series are numerous books on Oriental History and Philology and on Oriental Studies.

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Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99	99½	6.05
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German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107⅓	106⅛	6.45
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102½	101½	6.85
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	102¼	101	6.90
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104¼	104	6.60
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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 29, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchang;—Today's quotations for Bar Silver in London are 26d. ready and 26 1/16d. two months forward, these prices are respectively unchanged and 1/16d. up as compared with those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London is unchanged @ 2/6 1/2d. Early in the week a large business in export paper against silk was reported, which had the effect of keeping the market steady, but latterly the market has become quieter. At present operations consist mainly of Yen and Gold Bars, but tone of the market is still steady. At the close, the following rates are available:—T/T on London 2/6 15/16d., New York 62 5/8. Yen 75½. 4 m/s export paper can be placed:—Sterling 2/7 3/4d., G. $ 64.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 73,657,900 a decrease of Tls. 1,907,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 79,230,000 a decrease of $ 780,000

Estimated value Tls. 130,702,000 as against Tls. 126,273,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 23	Friday June 24	Satur. June 25	Mon. June 27	Tuesday June 28	Wednesday June 29
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.394	2/6½	2/6½	2/6½	2/6½	2/6½	2/6½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 9/16	2/6 9/16	2/6 9/16	2/6 9/16	2/6 9/16	2/6 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾
T/T India	169.250	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	170	170
T/T France	1.567.885	1575	1575	1575	1575	1575	1575
T/T N. Y.	61.538	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
T/T Hamburg		61 7/8	61 7/8	61 7/8	61 7/8	61 7/8	61 7/8
T/T H'kong		260	260½	260½	260½	260½	260½
T/T Japan	79.759	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¼
T/T Batavia	76.557	76½	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	7 6⅞
T/T Straits	152.942	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	91.567	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
	2/8.394	2/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/8¼	2/8½
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 5/8	2/8 5/8	2/8 5/8	2/8 5/8	2/8 5/8	2/8 5/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.707	2/8 13/16	2/8 13/16	2/8 13/16	2/8 13/16	2/8 13/16	2/8 13/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.697.885	1705	1705	1705	1705	1705	1705
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	65.038	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bulion.	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 27	June 28	June 29
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 1/16	25 15/16	26 1/16	26 1/16	26 3/16	26
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.56½	G. $. 56⅓	G. $. 56½	G. $. 56⅔	G. $. 56¾	G. $.56⅔
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 371.80	Tls. 366.90	Tls. 364.20	Tls. 362.80	Tls. 366.20	Tls. 365.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.80	72.775	72.75	72.80	72.85	72.90
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1%	1%	1½%	2%	2%	3%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 485 5/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 27/32
,, 4 ,,	4 3/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0
,, 6 ,,	4 3/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 15/16